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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCIV.

VOLUME LXXIV.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by and for NICHOLS and SON,
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where LETTERS are particularly requested to be ſent, POST-PAID.
And ſold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1804.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

ON THE COMPLETION OF HIS SEVENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

IN golden times, contending Poets vied
To ſing the Hero of their Country's birth;
But, in theſe days of party-praiſe and pride,
Who raiſe their voice in praiſe of modeſt worth?

Yet to Parnaſſian height his name ſhall go,
And place him in the conſtellation there with SWIFT;
For, know, he ranks with thoſe that did beſtow
On Britain's Crown her choiceſt, nobleſt gift.

Mine be it, then, though with a junior Muſe
Of humbler vein, this labour to eſſay:
For candid Fame to Truth ſhall ne'er refuſe
Another record to a NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The grateful Sons of Letters yet unborn
Thee, URBAN, for thy genius ſhall adore;
Whoſe deſultory ſtudies ſhall adorn
Their Country's name, and ſwell the riſing ſtore.

Whether, like BOYLE or NEWTON, they ſhall trace
Myſterious Nature to her ſecret ſource,
Range the ſtarr'd Poles, or through unbounded ſpace
O'ertake the burning Comet's rapid courſe;

Or whether they, more fav'rites yet of Heav'n,
Like SHAKSPEARE or like MILTON ſeek to vie,
To Poeſy's ſoft phrenzy often given,
Twine round their brows the bays that never die.

Here ſhall the Poet frame the votive lay,
To URBAN'S praiſe in ages yet to come;
"Yes," ſhall ſome raptur'd Bard be heard to ſay,
"'T was URBAN'S labours rear'd the ſwelling tome."

Hence, long as Time ſhall hold his waining glaſs,
Within thy Repertory their works ſhall ſhine,
And Sons of Science, yearly as they paſs,
Their choiceſt gifts together ſhall entwine.

Bleſs'd be their names who ſeek the Public Good,
Deny'd by none who know their Country's right;
Inſtruction is a bleſſing, like a flood,
Sweeps all before it in a flood of light.

Urge boldly on, by fair renown be led,
Juſt as of old in claſſic days when try'd,
Proud as Scamander, when Jove's offſpring ſaid,
"Riſe, Ilion, riſe!" and Ilion rear'd her head.

Dec. 31, 1804. H. LEMOINE.

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Gen. Ev. n.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Brit. Prefs--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun - Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commerc Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 3
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle—Cheſter
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Cumberland
Doncaſter
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1804.

Meteorological Tables for July, 1804. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1804.
June.	°	°	°		
26	58	70	59	30,28	fair
27	60	65	45	,10	fair & windy
28	51	59	50	,11	cloudy
29	53	69	56	,05	fair
30	59	70	60	29,98	fair
July 1	65	76	60	,80	fair & windy
2	62	73	60	,83	fair
3	61	63	55	,74	small rain
4	57	69	57	,82	fair
5	60	65	55	,82	cloudy
6	55	61	59	,76	rain
7	58	60	59	,78	rain
8	60	70	61	,70	showery
9	61	72	60	,80	fair
10	66	60	52	,69	rain
11	52	59	50	30,02	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1804.
July.	°	°	°		
12	52	62	51	,21	fair
13	54	67	55	,21	fair
14	55	64	56	,12	cloudy
15	60	69	61	,08	fair
16	64	76	67	,13	fair
17	68	77	66	,13	fair
18	70	75	60	29,88	cloudy
19	61	70	55	,56	show. wi. thun.
20	58	60	56	,65	cloudy
21	56	66	61	,80	fair
22	60	68	66	,68	showery
23	61	66	58	,45	showery
24	61	73	59	,64	fair
25	60	68	58	,55	fair
26	58	69	60	,51	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 10, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlef.	57	11	29	3	29	0	28	2	38	6
Surrey	63	10	30	0	28	8	28	10	40	0
Hertford	50	4	35	6	25	9	21	4	31	3
Bedford	45	8	00	0	23	6	23	3	34	6
Hunting.	47	11	00	0	22	3	21	0	29	1
Northam.	51	0	32	0	23	4	22	8	34	6
Rutland	52	0	00	0	25	6	22	6	32	0
Leiceſter	51	6	00	0	25	6	21	1	34	10
Notting.	57	0	34	0	26	0	26	2	40	6
Derby	59	2	00	0	24	6	23	2	39	0
Stafford	54	4	00	0	31	2	25	7	41	8
Salop	49	8	37	6	32	6	27	4	00	0
Hereford	45	1	30	4	33	10	29	10	43	10
Worceſt.	48	8	00	0	30	5	30	9	39	0
Warwick	55	4	00	0	32	3	27	5	42	5
Wilts	54	0	00	0	31	4	28	4	42	8
Berks	62	10	00	0	30	1	30	4	42	3
Oxford	52	8	00	0	27	6	27	8	38	0
Bucks	51	10	00	0	26	0	25	2	35	4
Brecon	52	3	33	7	29	2	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	49	10	00	0	00	0	21	8	00	0
Radnor	45	10	00	0	28	7	24	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

53	9	34	7	28	3	24	11	37	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

51	6	41	8	25	2	22	9	34	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Eſſex	58	2	28	6	27	9	29	6	37	4
Kent	51	8	00	0	28	8	28	0	36	11
Suſſex	56	0	00	0	28	0	29	3	00	0
Suffolk	45	3	27	0	25	0	26	2	32	4
Cambrid.	45	3	00	0	24	0	19	8	30	0
Norfolk	47	6	00	0	24	3	22	8	31	8
Lincoln	47	3	28	10	24	2	21	2	34	6
York	53	11	37	8	25	11	22	9	36	10
Durham	58	3	00	0	00	0	24	6	00	0
Northum.	55	2	38	0	25	9	23	11	38	0
Cumberl.	58	2	41	1	26	10	24	4	00	0
Weſtmo.	61	11	39	6	27	6	24	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	61	3	00	0	29	8	26	4	43	4
Cheſter	52	6	00	0	00	0	28	9	00	0
Flint	49	6	00	0	32	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	55	6	00	0	32	0	22	5	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	18	0	00	0
Carnarv.	58	0	42	0	26	4	18	0	00	0
Merioneth	53	9	44	0	32	0	24	0	00	0
Cardigan	57	0	00	0	24	8	17	4	00	0
Pembroke	49	11	00	0	31	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	64	6	00	0	34	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	57	10	00	0	37	0	24	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	48	6	00	0	27	3	24	8	38	0
Somerſet	54	6	00	0	32	8	29	4	00	0
Monm.	52	9	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	58	6	00	0	27	7	26	3	00	0
Cornwall	57	3	00	0	35	2	22	2	00	0
Dorſet	52	11	00	0	00	0	30	9	44	0
Hants	53	0	00	0	30	5	28	1	40	8

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
1	61	8	30	0	30	5	26	1	38	1
2	48	1	27	0	24	9	23	9	31	6
3	47	6	34	7	24	3	22	8	31	0
4	49	1	28	10	24	7	22	0	34	1
5	56	9	38	0	25	9	24	2	38	0
6	59	8	40	6	27	0	24	6	37	5
7	53	4	34	7	29	8	26	9	43	4
8	55	2	43	0	26	3	20	1	37	5

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
9	56	0	34	7	31	9	20	8	37	5
10	52	3	34	7	30	6	26	3	38	0
11	57	11	34	7	32	7	24	2	37	5
12	53	0	34	7	30	5	29	1	41	11
13	54	8	41	8	24	8	26	11	32	11
14	46	8	41	8	23	1	18	2	36	0
15	53	5	41	8	26	5	24	1	37	7
16	48	4	41	8	26	3	23	4	35	9

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1804.

LETTER VIII. ON PRISONS.

Mr. Urban, *Sambrook Court, June 25.*

THE pure morality, the refined ſenſibility, and univerſal philanthopy, exemplified in the character of the Author of the Chriſtian Religion, afford leſſons of the moſt extenſive humanity, inſpire ſympathy with diſtreſs, and energy to relieve it, in every ramification, whether of mind or body. He who, by his divine nature, was exempted from the human frailty of ſin, experienced the pains and diſeaſes incident to the human conſtitution; for no malady could be more inſupportable to the body than that of the bloody ſweat, or more diſtreſſing to the ſenſibility of a feeling mind, than the contemplation of afflictions which equally level the mental and corporal powers, in *mania*, or melancholy, even below thoſe of the beaſt that periſheth; and from his near alliance to, or at leaſt friendſhip with, one who had been the victim of ſeven attacks of lunacy, his feelings muſt have been affectionately alive to ſympathy on ſuch trying occaſions. And indeed it appears, that the firſt exerciſe of his divine miſſion was upon a Maniac whom he found in the Temple, and who muſt have been from the violence of his ſtate, as deſcribed with apt and ſtrong colouring, even dangerous to the ſafety of the community. He that could controul the furiate ſtrength of a Maniac, who, Scriptures ſay, broke cords and chains, has left an example, which we ſhould adopt, of kindly protecting thoſe whoſe mental derangement demands our ſympathy, and claims our foſtering care, by adminiſtering thoſe alleviations which tend to organize and calm the diſtreſſed or violent operations of deranged intellect, as the beſt means of reſtoration to health, or ſecurity to perſonal ſafety. Indeed, the moſt rude as well as civilized nations have devoted, through every period of hiſtory, ſpecific attention to this degraded ſtate of human nature; even the Philiſtines regarded with fraternal care, their avowed enemy, David, when he aſſumed a pretended lunacy; and modern Nations have very generally extended the means of ſuccour to this ſtate of ſuffering humanity. Lamentable, however, it is, that in many inſtances the exerciſe of our beneficence has not equalled that of the Philiſtines, as the ſubſequent letter evinces; much leſs that of the Redeemer, who condeſcended to pay his firſt viſit after his reſurrection to one on whom his ſanative powers had been previouſly diſplayed, and to whom his kind attentions had been frequently extended; for he thought no object of either ſex, however humble, when elevated by virtue, unworthy of his friendſhip; who, in the ſublimity of his own character, condeſcended to ſhed tears of ſympathetic feeling for family diſtreſs—"Jeſus wept!" an example that ought to inſpire the human heart with a laudable exertion to remove the tears of affliction from every feature of miſery.

Before I conclude, perhaps, I ought to offer ſome apology for the language of this addreſs, which the reader may be diſpoſed to cenſure,

as diſplaying a ſtrain of ſeriouſneſs bordering upon the melancholy. But whoever peruſes the following letter, and reflects upon the dangerous ſtate of health to which my friend had been reduced, in conſequence of his expoſure to the moſt baneful air, reſulting from confined filth and peſtiferous effluvia, muſt feel ſome depreſſion in reflecting upon the dangers to which he is liable in the exerciſe of philanthropy, and on the irretrievable loſs which the publick would ſuſtain by his death—not on account of his uprightneſs as a Magiſtrate, or his ſtation as the High Sheriff of the County of Bucks—other magiſtrates are upright; and every County affords a Sheriff—but who among the ſons of Affluence would plunge into the dungeons of miſery! or viſit the incarcerated delinquent! or offer health and life as a ſacrifice at the altar of Benevolence! That other individual, if an other exiſt, is not known to JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

P. S. I have juſt ſeen two letters in the laſt month's Magazine, in reference to the Letters on Priſons, ſigned W. p. 496, and S. A. p. 518; which are written in ſuch liberal and diſpaſſionate language as to demand my thanks, and which I purpoſe ſoon to acknowledge in a ſpecific addreſs.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

My Dear Friend,

You will ſee, by the date of my viſits to the ſeveral Priſons I purpoſe giving you an account of, that this was intended long ſince to have reached your hands, and which has been poſtponed for want of a ſuitable conveyance.

When I reached Launceſton, on my return from Bodmin, I viſited the workhouſe. Here a ſcene of filth, rags, and wretchedneſs, preſented itſelf, ſcarcely exceeded in the Tolbooth at Glaſgow *. The large room below ſtairs has a mud-floor; and whole families, men, women, and children, pig together. The upper room had ſeveral bedſteads in it, with the moſt ragged and dirty bedding I ever ſaw; the windows very ſmall and cloſe; the want of ventilation and *decent* cleanlineſs produced a ſtench almoſt inſupportable. I was in the room but a few minutes before I was ſeized with ſickneſs, which obliged me to withdraw. Loſs of appetite and a general debility ſucceeded. This haſtened my departure, and prevented me waiting on the magiſtrates.

Of your excellent recipe I could not avail myſelf. My bottle of aromatic vinegar, as well as that containing bark, were broken, as likewiſe the little trunk in which they, together with my papers, were packed, in one of my Quixotic journeys through Wales, where the groteſque figures of man and mule (horſe I could get but one), with my attendant Squire, portmanteau, and writing-caſe, looked more like the knight of La Mancha than Buonaparte †.

Change of air, I thought, would have a beneficial effect; but on my arrival at Dorcheſter I had ſcarcely ſtrength to go over the priſon. It was in a ſtate of complete cleanlineſs, and had, ſince my laſt viſit, received ſeveral improvements through the benevolence of my philanthropic friend, Mr. Morton Pitt. My ſickly ſtate attracted more notice

* In my fifth letter (Gent. Mag. p. 293,) the miſerable priſon police of Edinburgh was noticed, and the propriety of building a more ſuitable priſon than the preſent Tolbooth was urged, and that even a proper place was pointed out by my humane friend, who had been previouſly accompanied by the Lord Provoſt, Council, and Magiſtrates, in viſiting ſeveral elegant edifices in the city; and yet, ſuch is the infatuation or neglect of perſons in power! I have this inſtant learned by the following note from him, that Literature may flouriſh, whilſt public miſery augments. "In a letter from the learned and benevolent Profeſſor Duncan, dated Edinburgh, May 24, 1804, he ſays, "I am ſorry I cannot ſend you any account of the progreſs of our intended New Goal at this place. It is ſtill only *talked* of, although other buildings go on very rapidly."

† In a preceding letter my friend entertained me with an account of his having been ſuſpected as Buonaparte in diſguiſe. This might, perhaps, ariſe from the loyalty of the Welch; it might appear to them more probable, than that a gentleman of independent fortune ſhould leave home and every comfort, to viſit the dreary priſon, and riſk his life on roads not admiſſable to a carriage! What a contraſt do theſe characters exhibit! One has waded through blood to the imperial diadem; the other claims only the humble title of "The viſitor of priſons, the friend of the friendleſs!"

here

here than I wished. I felt it myself, and set out for Blandford. The next morning I proceeded on my journey to Poole, not without strong suspicions of being a spy. On my arrival these doubts were soon cleared. When I came to Winchester, my worthy friend Sir Henry Mildmay happened to be there; he politely invited me to Dogmersfield, and took me in his carriage. I staid two or three days, recruited exceedingly, and arrived at Chelsea in tolerable health.

I have mentioned Launceston workhouse. It is my practice, when time will permit, to visit houses of industry, workhouses, and large manufactories, and now and then the hospitals and madhouses. Not that I have much knowledge respecting the two latter, except as far as cleanliness and ventilation are concerned. This has produced a good effect in one instance. On visiting the workhouse at Bodmin, in Cornwall, which I found in a very dirty state, I was shown down stairs into a room where a poor lunatic was confined. He lay stretched on a little short and dirty straw at the further end, with a few rags, but no shirt upon him. He held a book in one hand at arm's length, on which his eyes were intently fixed. His shaggy hair, long beard, dirty and *livid* face, gave him the appearance of a monster rather than a man. He took no notice, either on opening the door, or during the time I was in his room, till I came close up to him; he then took his eyes off his book, and looked at me with a more forcible appeal to humanity than I had ever felt.

The floor of this room was earth, and literally a puddle of water and dirt more than one inch deep. It was with difficulty I could step into it without treading in his *excrement*, which laid every where about the floor; and, from the appearance of what was in the fire-place, must have been there a fortnight or more. The keeper had most unmercifully beat the poor fellow, and given him two black eyes.

I endeavoured to investigate the matter, but the mistress kept such an incessant clack that I could not put in a word edgewise. This loquacious lady has a curious mode of discriminating the poor in the workhouse; "these," says she, "are my *people*; those are the *town's*." I did not ask her explanation, but suppose the former live altogether in the house, and the latter have liberty to work *out*.

I waited on the mayor, who is rector of the parish. He very humanely ordered a vestry to be given out in church for the subsequent day (Monday); and the magistrates and physician attended, so that I had the luxury of knowing on the spot, that the poor object was to be taken from his wretched place of confinement, put into a clean room, and properly taken care of.

For this great act of benevolence, I was much indebted to the humane and philanthropic Dr. Hall *, who gratuitously visits and prescribes for the prisoners in this well-regulated and excellent prison. He assured me he would pay particular attention to the man; that he was only temporarily deranged, and was frequently *sane* for a long time, and would then do a most astonishing deal of work for those he loved.

I represented the cleanliness, good order, health, and chearfulness, I had seen the week before in the workhouse at Plymouth Dock; and I sincerely wish the masters and mistresses of other workhouses would pay this a visit, and "go and do likewise."

The savage and inhuman treatment I had so lately witnessed at Bodmin presented itself in the Bridewell of Poole, in Dorsetshire; but the victims were more numerous. Four of them (lunatics) had a small degree of light and ventilation from an aperture in the door; a fifth was shut up in a cell from which both air and light were almost totally excluded; this was an act of the keeper's, for there were the means of conveying both. He had with him a basket with four different kinds of merchandise, *viz.* matches, lemons, garters, and laces. I asked what crime he had been guilty of. The woman replied, he had been seen begging; which the man positively denied. "And is it for this," said I, "that you treat him worse than a felon?"

"How

* This excellent physician, who so assiduously visits the prisoners without fee or reward, I found thus employed on my first visit to the gaol, and is one of the few instances of the kind I have met with.

+ Some years ago so many scandalous and criminal practices were in mad-houses (so called), as to induce the legislature to enact several salutary laws for the protection of the infane,

" How many pine in want and dungeon glooms,
Shut from the common air and common use
Of their own limbs!"

The keeper of the Bridewell was not at home. I had not time, nor was I in health or vigour, to lay my complaints before the magistrates; but, in the presence of a respectable inhabitant who accompanied me, I gave the mistress such a lecture as would, I think, make her ears tingle for a month.

You have said it is strange, that a man, whose fortune " would enable him to feast on the elegancies of life, should delight in nothing so much as visiting scenes of filth and misery:" but the fact is, I really feel a greater gratification in the pursuit, than in any other disposal of my time, or that fortune can furnish.

If I shall not tire your patience, I will continue my narrative. When I left Penzance I went to Bodmin, where the Magistrates have erected a *monument* of their humanity and attention to the health and morals of prisoners. The Gaoler, James Chapple, is intelligent and humane: salary 30l. and fees as *per* table in my printed book on prisons, and one-fourth part of the clear earnings of the prisoners' labour. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Morgan; duty every Sunday, salary 50l.; Surgeon, Mr. Hamley, salary 30l.; number of prisoners 10th Oct. 1809, debtors 12, men felons 7, women felons 6; Bridewell prisoners 20; allowance one pound eleven ounces of bread daily, made of wheat and barley-meal in equal quantities, and half a pound of beef on Sundays.

This gaol is situated on a rising ground, fronts the South, is well supplied with water and fresh air, which makes it very healthy, there having been but seven deaths in 21 years out of 3106 prisoners. Here is a good house for the Gaoler, in which there are four rooms for master's-side debtors, and a chapel. There are separate rooms and six courts for *each sex* of *debtors*, of *felons*, and of *petty offenders*, or Bridewell prisoners; and *each* prisoner has a separate lodging room (about 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 8, and 7 ½ feet high), which is furnished with a wood bedstead, straw bed, two blankets, and a coverlet. There are two rooms for infirmaries, and under them three condemned cells. In two of the courts are baths. In the centre of the Gaoler's house there is a turret with an alarm-bell, and a clock. The men who are confined for petty offences are employed in sawing and polishing stone, and sawing timber; they have one half of what they earn beside the county allowance. Women are employed in spinning and carding wool, and have one half of their earnings. The men's gaol is two stories high, and contains eight cells on each story, divided from the court by a passage of 4 feet 6 inches. Men's Bridewell the same. The women's gaol and Bridewell are one story high, and each contains seven cells, divided by a lobby, the same as the men's. The common-side debtor's prison has nine rooms, about 10 feet by 7, and 8 feet 9 inches high, for which they pay as *per* table in my book on prisons.

There is a large work-room, in which are several looms for weaving; and a court to work in, 46 yards by 32. A warm and cold bath and ovens to purify the cloaths. When a prisoner is brought into custody, the Surgeon is sent for, to examine him; and, if he is unwell, he sends him medicines; if he is ragged and dirty, he is stripped, washed in the bath, and county clothes put on him.

All the apartments are whitewashed twice a year, and the sleeping-cells four times. The floors of the day-rooms and sleeping-cells are washed once a week in winter, and twice in summer, and swept every day. All

insane, or those reputed to be so. By the 14th Geo. III. c. 49. (which is enacted to be in force for five years; and by the 19th Geo. III. ch. 15. is continued for seven years further; and by 26th Geo. III. c. 91. made perpetual), no person, on pain of 500l. shall entertain or confine, in any house kept for the reception of lunaticks, more than one lunatick at one time, without a licence being granted yearly by the College of Physicians within London and Westminster, and seven miles thereof; and within the county of Middlesex, and elsewhere, by the Justices in Sessions. The College of Physicians depute some of their members annually to visit the respective licensed houses; and the Magistrates should devote similar attention within their jurisdiction; and personally examine the state of the miserable objects under restraint, and not depend upon the report of any keeper. The shocking instances of cruelty at Bodmin and Poole ought to rouze the attention of every Magistrate in the kingdom, to prevent the possibility of such abuse from being practised with impunity. L.

the

the priſoners attend chapel; and their behaviour when I was there (9th Oct. 1803) was orderly and devout, and divine ſervice impreſſively performed by the worthy Chaplain; the Pſalm for the day was the 79th; and the three men under ſentence of death were ſenſibly affected by the twelfth verſe;

"O let the ſorrowful ſighing of the priſoners come before Thee!"

This gaol (as well as many others) has its inconveniencies or defects. The convicts remain a long while in the common gaol after ſentence, indiſcriminately aſſociating with thoſe committed for trial. There is no proper ſeparation of *young beginners* from *old offenders*. It is worthy of remark, and much to the honour of the humane keeper, that one priſoner, ſome time after his diſcharge, ſaid the day of his commitment was the moſt fortunate in his life, as he had learned a trade (that of a ſawyer) by which he could earn two guineas a week.

There were committed to the Bridewell, from the 4th October, 1802, to the 5th October, 1803, priſoners 85; their earnings during that period were 117*l.* 8*s.*; of this ſum the priſoners received one half, the Gaoler one quarter, and the other quarter was paid to the county ſtock.

Launceſton Gaol for FELONS formerly belonged to the Conſtable of the Caſtle, but has ſince been purchaſed by the County. Gaoler, John Mules, ſalary 16*l.* fees 13*s.* 4*d.*; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lethbridge, ſalary 20*l.* duty once a week; Surgeon, Mr. Roe, ſalary 16*l.*; priſoners, 18th October, 1803, one. Allowance 20 oz. of wheaten bread daily. In 1779, five hundred pounds of the King's bounty was appropriated to this gaol. In a paſſage 5 ½ feet wide, there are for *men* four *new* cells (8 feet by 6 ½, and 8 feet four inches high), a large day-room, and ſpacious court, with a pump of excellent water in it, which, running through the neceſſary, keeps it clean. The County humanely allows coals to the day-room. The cells have boarded floors. Clean ſtraw, two blankets and a rug, are allowed each Priſoner. Over theſe rooms are the Gaoler's apartments. Adjoining is the old gaol, in the upper part of which is a well-ventilated room with a fire-place in it, for women felons. Three ſleeping-cells, with bedding, the ſame as the men's, and nearly the ſame ſize, open into it. They have a ſpacious airy court-yard, but no water. There being no chapel, divine ſervice is performed in a little room below.

The Mayor ſends the priſoners weekly one ſhilling's worth of beſt wheaten bread: (weight, 18th October, 1803, 6 ½ lb.). No memorial of the legacy in the gaol. The Act for preſerving the health of priſoners is hung up, but not the clauſe againſt ſpirituous liquors. The priſon clean. The dungeons of the old gaol were filled up with lumber, and no appearance of their being ever uſed ſince the new cells were built.

Launceſton town-gaol is over the South gate. One room, about 12 feet ſquare, with a fire-place and three cage-cells with ſtraw on the floor for felons; over which is a large room for debtors. The whole priſon is in a very filthy and ruinous ſtate. A debtor had eſcaped juſt before my viſit. The gaoler, who is the Town-Serjeant, lives at a diſtance. Allowance three halfpence a day. No court. No water. Neither Act for preſerving health, or clauſe againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up. Priſoner none, 18th October, 1803.

Town Bridewell, is in the work-houſe yard. A room with two ſmall ſleeping-cells, one for men, the other for women. Straw on a boarded floor, very dirty. No water. Priſoners are not permitted the uſe of the court-yard. Maſter of the work-houſe the keeper; ſalary 6*l.* allowance the ſame as the poor. I muſt now conclude, or I ſhall not leave ſpace ſufficient to ſay with what cordial eſteem and regard I am moſt ſincerely yours, JAS. NEILD.

Chelſea, November 5, 1803.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June* 7.

THE hiſtory of Kit's Coity Houſe, by H. C. p. 409, is ſo erroneous, that I muſt trouble you to inſert the following, by way of correction; though I do not profeſs to give even an epitome of all that has been written by different authors reſpecting this curious relick of antiquity.

By "*Kentergen* and *Horbus*, two *Daniſh* princes," I ſuppoſe H. C. means Catigern and Horſa, who were ſlain at Aylesford, where this rude ſtructure is ſituate; but the former chieftain was a *Briton*, and brother to Vortimer; and the latter

a *Saxon*,

a *Saxon*, bearing the ſame affinity to Hengiſt: for the battle was fought A. D. 455, three hundred years before the Danes moleſted this Iſland.

The moſt popular, I do not ſay the beſt, opinion is, that Horſa was buried at Horſted, a place a few miles diſtant; and that Kit's Coity Houſe was the ſepulchral memorial of Catigern; though Mr. King labours hard to prove it a Britiſh Cromlech, uſed for the horrid rites of Druidical worſhip, when human ſacrifices were offered; its ſituation being in a beautiful amphitheatre of hills, "from which hills many thouſands and even myriads of people might diſtinctly ſee all that paſſed upon the ſurface of the top ſtone *."

The late Mr. Boys (whoſe death I ſincerely lament, having often experienced his friendly counſel on literary ſubjects.) thought he had diſcovered in the name of Kit's Coity Houſe a corruption of the Saxon Lib catez hopſ, i. e. *the place of contention between Catigern and Horſa* †.

This etymology, though rather fanciful, ſeems better founded than the ſuppoſition of Horſa's memory being yet preſerved in Horſted; as villages of that name occur in ſeveral counties, and are plainly compounded of two Saxon words, meaning *the place for Horſes*; as diſtinguiſhed from the Cow-ley, the Sheep-ley, and other allotments of our rural forefathers.

I am alſo ſorry I cannot praiſe the correctneſs of H. C.'s drawing. The top ſtone in fig. 3 is too jagged; and in fig. 4 the rules of perſpective and ſhadow have been ſo little obſerved, that it is doubtful whether a ſide or back view be intended. I ſhould preſume the latter.

Erratum, p 408, b. line 14 from bottom, read *fine*.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

* Munimenta Antiqua, vol. I. chap. V.

† Archæologia, vol. XI. p. 38.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 17.

IN a work of Linnæus is the following paſſage:

"UVEDALIA.

"*Polymnia* foliis oppoſitis haſtato-ſinuatis.

"Oſteoſpermum foliis oppoſitis palmatis. Hort. Cliff. 424. Hort. Upſ. 274. Gran. Virg. 133.

"Chryſanthemum angulosis platani foliis Virginianum. Plu. Alm. 99, t. 88, f. 3.

"Chryſanthemum perenne Virginianum majus, platani Orientalis foliis. Moris. Hiſt. 3. p. 22. ſ. 6. t. 7. f. 55. Habitat in Virginiâ."

Some of your botanical correſpondents will, I hope, favour me with their remarks on the above paſſage; and inform me whether it alludes to the Rev. Robert Uvedale, LL.D. of Enfield, Middleſex, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, rector of Orpington, Kent, and father of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. vicar of Enfield, 1721 to 1731. Dr. Uvedale was a learned Divine and celebrated Botaniſt, and an intimate friend of Archbiſhop Tillotſon and Sir Hans Sloane *. R. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Homefield*, *July* 23.

AT a time like this, when the exploits of our Ships of War are every day repeated, and our Navy riding triumphant on the ſeas, one cannot but admire with aſtoniſhment the accounts of ſuch wondrous machines; but I with many more living nearly in the centre of our Iſland, and never traveling farther than the London market, cannot have the pleaſure of beholding ſuch mechanical fabrications without going to ſome ſea-port. If any of your correſpondents will favour me by ſaying where a real and exact model of a Fighting Ship may be ſeen (if an attendant to explain the utility of the ſeveral parts to an inquiſitive viſitor the better), they will greatly oblige Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

* Some account of Dr. Uvedale may be ſeen in Hutchins's Dorſetſhire, vol. II. p. 503, 2d edit.

Mr.

J. Hornsey. del. 1798.

South View of **RIVALX ABBEY**, Yorkshire.

D. Cary. Sculp.

RIVALX ABBEY. (PLATE I.)

THIS magnificent remain of antiquity, which is ſituated in the North-riding of the county of York, ſtands on the eſtate of Mr. Duncombe, whoſe large domains in this part have acquired him the title of *rich*; and, indeed, the prodigious expence the predeceſſor of the preſent poſſeſſor was at, to make a bowling-green on the brow of the hill that overlooks theſe ruins, evinces that he had a ſuperabundance of wealth; but, at the ſame time, fully demonſtrates, that he knew the beſt way of doing good with it, was to provide employment for the induſtrious. At one end of this green is an elegant pavilion; and, at the other, a beautiful circular temple, which is ſeen in the annexed view, both which edifices are adorned with paintings. Beneath the pavilion, are apartments for the gardener, who has generally a ſtore of excellent ale, for the refreſhment of ſuch as will be at the pains and labour of aſcending the ſteep and intricate path which leads to this truly delightful ſpot; from whence, on three ſides, are moſt beautiful proſpects; on the fourth, a thick plantation of firs and ſhrubs breaks the Northern blaſts, which, on ſo elevated a ſpot, muſt otherwiſe be very ſevere. Hence, Mr. Duncombe ſometimes liberally entertains his friends, the pavilion being furniſhed with every conveniency for that purpoſe. Duncombe-park, his reſidence, is about ſeven miles from this place.

The ruins prove this Abbey to have been of great extent; the ſituation of which is not to be ſurpaſſed for pictureſque beauty.

The following account of this eſtabliſhment is given in Burton's Monaſticon.

"St. Bernard, Abbot of Clareval, was a man full of devotion, and chief of many monks, ſome of whom he ſent into England, who were honourably received both by the King and kingdom; and particularly by Sir Walter L'Eſpie, who about A. D. 1181, 5th Hen. I. allotted to ſome of them a ſolitary place in Blackemoor, near Hemlac (now Helmſley), ſurrounded by ſteep hills, and covered with wood and ling, near the angles of three different vales, with each a rivulet running through them; that paſſing by where the Abbey was built, being called Rie, whence this vale took its name, and this houſe was then called the Abbey of Rievale. Here William, the firſt abbot, one of thoſe monks ſent by St. Bernard, a man of great value, and excellent memory, began the building of the monaſtery, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, which the ſaid Walter L'Eſpie amply endowed. The family of Roos were patrons of this Abbey in 1153, the 18th of Stephen. Walter L'Eſpie was buried in this Abbey."

We are told by Dugdale, that this Walter L'Eſpie, who was a noble Baron, having loſt his ſon by a fall from his horſe, devoted a good part of his eſtate to pious uſes. He founded the Canon Regulars at Kirkham, in Yorkſhire, anno 1112; that of Rivalx in 1130; and that of Warden, in Bedfordſhire, anno 1136; and at length ended his life, in a monaſtic habit, at Rivalx, anno 1158. His daughter Adelina was married to Peter, Lord Roos, from whom his Grace the Duke of Rutland derives his pedigree.

The venerable remains of KIRKSTALL ABBEY* ſtand about three miles N. W. of Leeds, and about 160 yards North of the River Aire, between which and the ruins are the veſtiges of two fiſh-ponds. It is about a quarter of a mile from Kirkſtall-bridge, over which lies the road from Bradford to Leeds. The founder of the ſtructure was Henry de Lacy, who, about the year 1147, being dangerouſly ill, made a vow that, if he regained his health, he would erect a monaſtery of the Ciſtertian order, to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary; and, on his recovery, he aſſigned over his town of Bernoldſwich for the purpoſe of building and endowing it.

The ruins meaſure from North to South 340 feet, and from Eaſt to Weſt 445; and a quadrangle of 115 by 143 feet is incloſed by the walls. North-weſt of this maſs ſtands a farm-houſe, which was originally the principal gate of the monaſtery.

The church itſelf is cruciform; and over the interſection of the croſs aiſles with the body, which is within 50 feet of the Eaſt end, ſtands a handſome tower; from ſome marks in which,

* Of which our Correſpondent has ſent us a highly finiſhed drawing; which we ſhould gladly have engraved, but as we have already given two views of this Abbey. See LX. 103, LXXIII. 1158. EDIT.

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South View of RIVALX ABBEY, Yorkshire.

it appears that the Church has had two different roofs. The tower, we are told by Dr. Burton, was built in the time of Henry VIII.; but, a few years ſince, two ſides, and a part of the third, were blown down.

The body of the Church is divided into a nave and two ſide aiſles by a double row of maſſive columns. Theſe columns ſupport pointed arches, over which is a range of windows, whoſe arches are ſemicircular. The roof between the tower and Eaſt end, where ſtood the high altar, was adorned with fret work, and intereſting arches, the ribs of which are ſtill remaining.

There is not the trace of a ſingle monument in this Church; and it is worthy of remark, that it does not ſtand due Eaſt and Weſt. South of the Church, and on the Eaſt front of the ruins, are ſeveral vaulted chambers, ſupported by columns, which have a very gloomy aſpect, and the Southernmoſt of them ſeems ready to fall on the head of the curious inſpector. The arch over the Weſt door of the Church is circular (as are moſt of the arches about this monaſtery, thoſe of the Church excepted), and decorated with zigzag ornaments. Many of the mouldering walls are over-ſhadowed with trees and mantled with ivy, which adds, in a high degree, to the ſolemnity of the ſcene, and will probably increaſe while farther ruin is prevented; as the preſent owner allows a ſalary of 10l. per annum to a man for taking care of it.

This Abbey was at the diſſolution given to John Pakeman, a gentleman of the King's houſehold. The ancient family of the Savilles, Earls of Suſſex, afterwards had poſſeſſion of it; thence it devolved by marriage to the noble houſe of the Brudenells. J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

IN the church-yard at Cheſhunt lie interred two ſucceſſive Paſtors of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in that town. The epitaph on Mr. Maſon may be ſeen in your vol. LX. p 620; that on his ſucceſſor is now at your ſervice, reciting firſt his infant children.

"Samuel Worſley
died Feb. 24, 1771, aged 3 years 4 months.
Ah, lovely child! the parents' care,
Fair bloſſom nipped too ſoon!
But let no mourning thought ariſe,
Great God, thy will be done.

Samuel died May 1, 1775, aged 1 year.
Benjamin died Dec. 3, 1776, aged 3 months.
Samuel died March 9, 1783, aged 3 years.
Alſo the Rev. SAMUEL WORSLEY,
33 years Proteſtant Diſſenting
miniſter in this pariſh,
Died 7 March, 1800, aged 59."

While theſe two worthy miniſters are gone to receive their reward, their "place knoweth them no more;" having, after a few occaſional declamations from Jeremiah Joice and men of his kidney, been given up to the followers of Lady Huntingdon's college there eſtabliſhed.

Thoſe who remember Mr. Maſon will recollect a ſtriking reſemblance in his perſon to that of Dr. Jortin. His manner, though to modern hearers it would appear heavy and monotonous, was in his day impreſſive, and his audience reſpectable; as they continued under his ſucceſſor, till they gradually died off, and none was found to replace them. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 5.

BESET as the Church of England is on every ſide by innumerable ſectaries, when her doctrines are attacked by apoſtates from her own boſom, does it admit of a queſtion whether more ſtreſs ſhould be laid on the defence of them or her diſcipline? whether the obſervance of her Rubric ſhould be more enforced on her members than on her miniſters? I have paid ſome attention to the arguments on both ſides reſpecting the injunction on the Clergy by the *Rubric* to meet the corpſe of the pooreſt pariſhioner at the *gate* of the *churchyard* (LXXII. 620, 1095. LXXIII. 35. 237); and, if the *poſture* of the worſhipers within the church be an object worthy a circular letter from the Dioceſan (which ſome of his Clergy have read from the pulpit inſtead of a ſermon, and more of them for form ſake than with any viſible effect), ſurely the behaviour of the miniſter demands the like attention; and where reſidence is enjoined, there ought alſo to be enjoined a ſtrict adherence to the obſervance of the clerical duty, both by *example* and precept. A LAYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 7.

MR. Haſted, vol. II. p. 225, thus deſcribes the Machine, p. 517:

"On Oſham Green there ſtands a *Cucking ſtul*, a thing now rarely to be met with,

with, being a machine much uſed in former times by youth, as well to try their own activity, as the ſwiftneſs of their horſes, in running at it. The croſs-piece of it is broad at one end and pierced full of holes; and a bag of ſand is hung at the other, and ſwings round on being moved with any blow. The paſtime was for the youth on horſe-back to run at it as faſt as poſſible, and hit the broad part in his career with much force. He that by chance hit it not at all was treated with loud peals of deriſion; and he who did hit it made the beſt uſe of his ſwiftneſs, leſt he ſhould have a ſound blow on his neck from the bag of ſand, which inſtantly ſwung round from the other end of the quintin. The great deſign of this ſport was to try the agility both of horſe and man, and to break the board, which whoever did, he was accounted chief of the day's ſport."

It is not clear whether Trinity chapel, p. 497, is the original building of *wood* which followed the camp, and is now *incloſed* in brickwork; or whether the wood has given way completely to the bricks, or, like Drake's ſhip, has ſcarce a fragment of the original ſtructure. Mr. George Robſon, ſon of the proprietor, may find himſelf in a more comfortable ſituation in his vicarage houſe at Chirke.

P. 513. Geffery de Say, whoſe ſiſter Beatrix married Magnaville earl of Eſſex, gave Rickling to Walden abbey. Neither Salmon nor Morant notice the inſcription.

P. 528, a. line 7 from bottom, read *Loguvallum*, and line 5, *Cataractonium*. Col. b. line 9, *Mancunium*; line 37, *Arieonium*. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

IT is ſubmitted to the attention of government, and the conſideration of the biſhops, whether the cauſe of Religion and of Morality would not be better promoted by providing Chapels of Eaſe in eligible ſituations, than in granting licences for erecting Subſcription Chapels, although of the Eſtabliſhed Church, from which the great maſs of the people is excluded. It is notorious that an immenſe number of reſpectable families in a middling ſtation of life are precluded from attending divine ſervice, either on account of their diſtance from the pariſh church, or from their want of intereſt to procure ſeats in theſe proprietary chapels at an annual expence of from one to two guineas each perſon. Every large pariſh round the Metropolis ſhould be provided with Chapels of Eaſe, either by parochial aſſeſſment or by parliamentary aſſiſtance; and it would perhaps be deſirable, if, after ample remuneration to the proprietors, the licenſed chapels generally were thrown open to all*.

We are led to theſe reflections by a circumſtance which occurred at Bath on the 3d inſtant. The Rev. Mr. Home, archdeacon of Limerick, was invited by the proprietor of the Octagon chapel to preach there. The ſermon was ſcarcely begun when a violent knocking was heard at the doors, and, on their being opened, a conſiderable number of perſons of both ſexes, of reſpectable appearance, preſſed forward, and filled the aiſles and paſſages. The ſermon was moſt excellent and impreſſive; but the proprietor, probably apprehending that the popularity of the preacher might attract to the chapel more perſons than were able to pay for their ſeats, withdrew the permiſſion he had granted to Mr. Home; and although Bath is filled with miniſters amply gifted to promote the cauſe of Religion, they are from like conſiderations prevented preaching. All the chapels in Bath preclude poor people, and all ſtanders in the aiſles. Is this political? Is this conſiſtent with the divine doctrines of the Goſpel? There is already too little devotion in the world; it ſhould not be repreſſed by a tax on its exerciſe. The houſe of God ſhould not be ſet up to auction; it ſhould not be degraded to the condition of a puppet-ſhow; it ſhould not be made the object of mercenary peddling or uncharitable excluſion.

Mr. Warner, in a curious ſermon which he delivered on the laſt faſt-day in St. James's church, Bath, will throw light on this tranſaction. "I had for my aſſociate in the charge of being *righteous overmuch*, the reſpectable, pious, and conſcientious chancellor of Limerick, a man whoſe ſole offence had been to preach the humiliating truths of the Goſpel to the faſtidious ears of a poliſhed audience, and to miſtake the perfumed atmoſphere of a faſhionable

* In numerous inſtances, the pariſh church (as at Carliſle) is not competent to contain one tenth of its inhabitants. There are other pariſhes in which the churches have long ſince fallen into ruins.

faſhionable chapel for a place where the living God was worſhiped with the 'incenſe of the heart' in ſpirit and in truth. Whether or not Mr. H. would have made the *amende honorable* for this breach of *politeſſe* in his ſecond addreſs, I leave thoſe to conjecture who are acquainted with this gentleman's conſiſtency of character; but the opportunity of determining this point was precluded by *a notification* to Mr. H. *that the permiſſion to repeat his exhortation was withdrawn, in conſequence of the inconvenience reſulting to the occupiers of the ſittings at the Chapel from the* common people *who went thither to be benefited by his diſcourſe.* Mr. H. while he pitied ſuch deluſion, and ſmiled at his own miſtake, remembered that a ſimilar fate had befallen one infinitely greater than himſelf, who was deſpiſed and abhorred by the Phariſees and Scribes and chief Prieſts; but *the common people heard him gladly.*" Preface to Mr. Warner's Sermon, vii. n.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

THE originals of the two following letters were formerly in my poſſeſſion; and are now in one of the moſt reſpectable public libraries in the kingdom: The contents of them, I have no doubt, will be thought curious.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Dr. CUTLER of Boſton to Dr. Z. GREY, *Sept.* 29, 1743.

"WHITFIELD has plagued us with a witneſs, eſpecially his friends and followers, who are like to be battered to pieces by that battering-ram they had provided againſt our Church here. It would be an endleſs attempt to deſcribe that ſcene of confuſion and diſturbance occaſioned by him; the diviſions of families, neighbourhoods, and towns, the contrariety of huſbands and wives, the undutifulneſs of children and ſervants, the quarrels among the teachers, the diſorders of the night, the intermiſſion of labour and buſineſs, the neglect of huſbandry, and of gathering the harveſt. Our preſſes are for ever teeming with books, and our women with baſtards; though regeneration and converſion is the whole cry. The teachers have many of them left their particular cures, and ſtrolled about the country. Some have been ordained by them *Evangelizers* as they call'd them, and had their *Armour-bearers* and *Exhorters*; and in many conventicles and places of rendezvous there has been checquered work indeed, ſeveral preaching and ſeveral exhorting at the ſame time, the reſt crying or laughing, yelping, ſprawling, fainting; and this revel maintained in ſome places many days and nights together without intermiſſion; and then there were the bleſſed out-pourings of the Spirit. The *New Lights* have with ſome overdone themſelves by ranting and blaſphemy, and are quite demoliſhed; others have extremely weakened their intereſt; and others are terrified from going the lengths they incline to. On the other hand, the *Old Lights* (thus are they diſtinguiſhed) have been many of them forced to town, and ſome have loſt their congregations; for they will ſoon raiſe up a new conventicle in any new town where they are oppoſed; and I don't know but we have 50 in one place or other, and ſome of them large and much frequented.

"When Mr. Whitfield firſt arrived here, the whole town was alarmed. He made his firſt viſit to Church on a Friday, and converſed firſt with many of our clergy together, and belyed them, me eſpecially, when he had done. Being not invited into our pulpits, the Diſſenters were highly pleaſed, and engroſſed him; and immediately the bells rung, and all hands went to lecture; and this ſhow kept on all the while he was here. The town was ever alarmed; the ſtreets filled with people, with coaches and chaiſes, all for the benefit of that holy man. The conventicles were crowded; but he choſe rather our common, where multitudes might ſee him in all his awful poſtures; beſides that, in one crowded conventicle, before he came in, ſix people were killed in a fright. The fellow treated the moſt venerable with an air of ſuperiority. But he for ever laſhed and anathematized the Church of England; and that was enough.

"After him came one Tennent, a miniſter impudent and fancy; and told them all, they were *damned, damned, damned!* This charmed them; and, in the dreadfulleſt winter I ever ſaw, people wallowed in the ſnow night and day for the benefit of his beaſtly braying, and many ended their days under thoſe fatigues. Both of them carried more money out of theſe parts than the poor could be thankful for.

"Many

"Many others visited us; but one Davenport was a *nonpareil*—the wilder the better, the less reason the more spiritual. But, Sir, I stop here, and leave you to find out a little more by what I now send you. The book I have obtained for you as a present from my reverend brother Davenport in this town. The author, Dr. Chauncey, told me, that he could have printed more flagrant accounts, if his intelligencers would have allowed him.

"This has turned to the growth of the Church in many places, and its reputation universally; and it suffers no otherwise than as Religion does, and that is sadly enough.

"I am sorry to hear that the Rev. Dr. Ashton is very much broken with infirmity. Include in your prayers, worthy Sir,

Yours, &c. TIM. CUTLER."

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2. Mr. EBENEZER MILLER to Dr. GREY.

Braintree in N. England, Oct. 6, 1743.

"YOU know by Mr. Whitfield's Journals that he has been here. The Clergy of the Church of England were unanimous in their resolution not to suffer him to go into their pulpits; so that a Dissenting Preacher of considerable note, in a paragraph of a letter that was printed, said, that "*he came to his own, and his own received him not*; but we (the Dissenters) received him as an angel of God." The effects of his and his followers' preaching in this country are extravagant beyond description, and almost beyond belief. I think the party is on the decline; but Whitfield is soon expected here; and how he may revive the dying work, I cannot say. But I believe he will not be received with the same respect as formerly by the Dissenters themselves; he having raised such contentions and caused such divisions among them, as has much weakened them, and inclined many of the more wise and thinking among them to the Church."

THE PROJECTOR, N° XXXIII.

"Puto multos potuisse ad sapientiam pervenire, nisi putassent se jam pervenisse."

SENECA DE TRANQ.

"If any man be ignorant, let him be ignorant." 1 Corinth. xiv. 38.

THE wisdom of man has been employed for several thousands of years in laying open the sources of knowledge, in pointing out its importance, and the fatal consequences of neglecting it; yet I know not that any writers have touched upon a subject which is very intimately connected with it, and which I have determined to handle in this paper: I mean the advantages of ignorance. We have so many encouraging treatises written to remove the difficulties which impede knowledge, that it would be impossible to enumerate them; but, as far as my acquaintance with literature extends, we have no book expressly calculated to point out the *difficulty* of being *ignorant*, and the inconveniences arising from it. Yet many eminent teachers of youth have assured me that they find this one of the greatest impediments in their progress, and that they could have sent out a much greater proportion of able young men from schools and colleges, if they could have persuaded them to remain ignorant a little longer.

Something like this I have so often observed in the young men of the present day, that I am convinced the complaint is made on a good foundation, and I know not whether it is not the peculiar characteristic of the *clever fellows* of our day, that, as Seneca says in my motto, they "fail in acquiring knowledge, merely because they think they have acquired it already." It is to this, I doubt not, we must impute the slow progress made in our publick schools and seminaries, and, what I deem much worse, the little use that seems to be made of books and libraries: for how can we expect that the one will be studiously attended, or the other carefully consulted by those who refuse to confess their ignorance?

In former days I can well remember that young men were not ashamed of being ignorant for a much longer period than would now be tolerated. A youth, for example, of fifteen knew scarcely anything, avowed his ignorance, and sat in silence at the feet of his Gamaliel, that he might acquire knowledge, as he acquired strength, in the course of nature. A young man of twenty was not less willing to be ignorant, and when introduced into the company of his elders and superiors, was attentive and submissive, retiring with some acquisition of knowledge, but still more and more convinced of his ignorance, and so little ashamed of it, that he often confessed it as a thing unavoidable

unavoidable at his age. I can remember too that even at the ages of twenty-five or more it was not the fashion for men to suppose themselves universal scholars, or that nature and science had poured into their capacious minds the whole of their flores. They still did not blush to be unacquainted with what they had no means of knowing, and were content to wait the slow process of time and study, or information, to remove their ignorance in a satisfactory and substantial manner. I can even recollect that some men very far advanced in life preserved the same wise principles, and to their last hour maintained the distinction between unavoidable and voluntary ignorance.

We now pursue a very different plan, with what success I shall not say, but it is certain that we can find very few in the early periods of life who are content to be ignorant; the greater part seem to have overcome every difficulty when they have acquired the alphabet; and every other kind of knowledge pours in upon them so fast, that long before the period of manhood they have acquired all that this world can yield, and are old in every thing which can fit them for a speedy departure into another.

Among other consequences of this plan, it has given rise to the breed of *puppies*, a description of the human species very different from that incidentally touched upon by my predecessors. Puppies in former days were ignorant, and contented to be so: knowledge was not in their way; they filled up departments in society where it was not wanted. Our modern puppies, however, are distinguished by an affectation of knowledge, which is so much worse than downright ignorance as it is more difficult to remove. The wise man has indeed long ago determined that there is more hope of a fool than of a young man "wise in his own conceit;" and I am happy to strengthen my poor opinions by so venerable an authority.

All knowledge is comparative; but although among wise men some are content to know one thing, and some another, and although all are convinced that human life is insufficient for universal science, yet the puppy of the present times is one who knows every thing, or says he does so, which with him is much the same thing. He holds this, indeed, as a point of honour, and is so tenacious of it, that the most respectful mode of setting him right is construed into a rude contradiction which he is bound to resent; and hence so many argumentative positions have lately been adjusted by means of a bet, or a case of pistols.

It were a most desireable thing to rectify the prevailing notions respecting *shame*, of which a spurious kind is soon likely to destroy the genuine. When we consider how many things a young man cannot be expected to know, and how many things, which he may think of some importance, he ought not to know; and when we consider how slowly all really valuable knowledge can be acquired, we may surely allow that every kind of ignorance is not a disgrace. But unfortunately knowledge and courage have by some means been confounded, and a young man is unwilling to be thought deficient in a taste for literature, lest he should be thought to have no taste for fighting. Two young gentlemen, we were told some time ago, fought a duel; the dispute was about religion, and of the point in question it was found that they were both ignorant; but then they had both commissions in the army, where they would have us think that courage and controversial divinity should be equally flourishing.

In modern times it must be allowed that many persons incur the suspicion of knowing something at a more easy rate than formerly. Literature is sprinkled over the nation by means of journals and periodical works in such a manner, that many acquire a knack of talking about matters beyond their reach, merely by such studies as they can pursue while under the hands of a hairdresser. In this way the puppy has many advantages over the man of business; the outside of his head being an object of much greater importance, his course of studies are prolonged in proportion to the talents of his operator, and therefore one who is engaged to a dress-ball must carry with him a prodigious quantity of information, which it is a pity should be lost in the mazes of a new dance. This mode of study, however, is now so common with both sexes, that the keeper of an eminent circulating library assures me that he can always calculate the popularity of a new book by the quantity of hair-powder between

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the leaves, and has often gratified the vanity of a young author by ſhowing him how ably his beſt thoughts were illuſtrated by pomatum, and his fineſt flowers ſcented by marechalle. This ſame gentleman, however, hints that he is afraid he ſhall ere long be a ſufferer by the prevalence of wigs among his male and female cuſtomers. "They have no other time for ſtudy, Mr. Projector, than when under the hands of their friſeurs; and if they take to wigs, which they are doing very faſt, they will give up reading altogether, for it can't be expected they ſhould ſpare any other time for ſtudy, and I have met with ſome cuſtomers who ſince theſe curſed wigs came in, have not only returned their books almoſt quite clean, but have actually withdrawn their ſubſcriptions at the end of the quarter, as having no leiſure to read. If it were not for the girls at boarding-ſchools, who have neither hair-dreſſers nor wigs, I don't know what would become of literature, I aſſure you Mr. Projector. And, bleſs their little hearts, they read every thing through and through, and are wondrous knowing at an age when you would think they knew nothing."

It has always appeared ſurpriſing to me, that while the imputation of ignorance is an inſult not to be borne, and while a ſpirited young man would rather be called a rogue than a fool, no means have been adopted to render ignorance more reputable. This too is the more ſurpriſing, as their aſſociating with one another would ſeem to give countenance and ſupport to their cauſe; and the care they take to exclude their elders or ſuperiors, ſhews a kind of tacit conſciouſneſs that they are men of knowledge only when in each other's company. But, without attempting to reconcile theſe contradictions, it certainly were to be wiſhed that no men were aſhamed of ignorance, unleſs thoſe who have neglected the opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and that thoſe who would paſs for men of knowledge would patiently wait the times and ſeaſons when it might be ſubſtantially acquired. Pretenders to knowledge cannot expect to hold out long; the appearances they put on may deceive thoſe who truſt only in appearances, but they will ſoon find that in endeavouring to ape their ſuperiors, they have been living beyond their income, and muſt have recourſe to borrowing, and other tricks practiſed by that claſs of perſons known by the name of the *ſhabby-genteel*, who may now and then give a miſer's feaſt, but muſt ſtarve the reſt of the year for it.

Another unhappy accompaniment of unacknowledged ignorance is a certain degree of confidence, which, in matters of this kind, is peculiarly offenſive, and forms one of the juſteſt objects of ridicule. On the contrary, it is one of the happieſt conſequences of the legitimate deſire for knowledge, that it leſſens a man's confidence, becauſe the more he knows, the more he finds it neceſſary to be unaſſuming and ſubmiſſive. Hence, in company we univerſally find that the beſt informed men are the leaſt preſumptuous, and that all that diſturbs ſocial converſation, and renders it uſeleſs as to the purpoſes of knowledge, ariſes from the pert forwardneſs of thoſe who know nothing, or but a little at ſecond-hand, and who are permitted to deliver their opinions only becauſe modern politeneſs requires that they ſhould not be deſired to hold their tongues.

A conſciouſneſs that knowledge is difficult to be acquired, and that the employment of the longeſt life is but the advancement of a few ſteps, would cure this propenſity to reach the end without employing the means. A little learning, Pope ſays, is a dangerous thing; and it is more dangerous in our days than it was in his, becauſe more eaſily acquired, and more impoſing. The learning which would have been deemed little in his time, would now furniſh a dozen literary *petits maitres* with all they wiſh to know, and all they wiſh to acquire; a fund for impertinence, on which they might draw to ſupply the deficiencies of ſtudy.

As the want of an honeſt acknowledgment of ignorance is moſt generally felt in converſation, it is with a view to converſation principally that I have ventured to throw out theſe remarks. I ſhould run into a ſtrain of obſervation ſomewhat too trite, were I to purſue them farther. Yet, as it does not follow, that what is trite is univerſally believed, or that the truths of which we are moſt fully convinced are thoſe which have moſt influence on our practice, I ſhall not be aſhamed to conclude with obſerving, that men talk

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moſt to the purpoſe on ſubjects with which they have ſome acquaintance; that where we are profoundly ignorant, there can be no great harm in being profoundly ſilent; and that where we have had no opportunities of acquiring knowledge, it is no diſgrace to avow our ignorance. The man who is aſked for news, and has none, is not juſtified in relating fictions; ye', perhaps, if he has a ready wit, he may even then make a better figure than him who daſhes boldly into a controverſy about a matter of which he has neither heard, read, nor thought, or who wiſhes to paſs off the ſecond-hand minutes of a former converſation as his own original ideas, the reſult of ſeeing what he never ſaw, or of reading what he never read. How many critics in literature, in painting, and other fine arts, has this ſpecies of petty larceny created, and how ably has the theft been concealed by cant phraſes and impoſing looks! Detection, however, is neither uncommon nor difficult; and when a man's whole ſtock of knowledge, and even his ſtyle, are traced to the laſt pamphlet he met with, or to the newſpaper in his pocket, it will be ſuſpected, that although he has acquired knowledge, he has not come honeſtly by it.

In recommending, however, a candid avowal of ignorance, where knowledge is impoſſible, I would not be thought to mean any infringement on the rights and privileges of that claſs of men uſually called politicians, eſpecially if they be, what they generally are, zealous party-men. Ignorance is ſo much more a fertile ſource of gratification to them than knowledge, that I cannot conſcientiouſly propoſe to rob them of it, or propoſe they ſhould ſubſtitute any thing better in its ſtead. Converſation would be abſolutely at a ſtand; and we ſhould not only loſe much of our *authentic* information as to what paſſes at home in cabinet councils, privy councils, and other *public* places, but the whole of our ſecret intelligence from the Continent would probably be annihilated; a ſtate of deſolation which no humane man can contemplate without a becoming horror. It is not for me to haſten ſuch a cataſtrophe; but in other reſpects, which have been conſidered in this paper, it certainly may be of advantage to the young to remain ignorant a few years longer than is the uſual practice, to be convinced that knowledge is not to be acquired by borrowing or ſtealing without the riſk of detection; and that a man may boldly and unbluſhingly avow his ignorance, provided he can prove that he had no means of removing it. And as miſtakes may ariſe from the introduction of new words, they ought alſo to be appriſed, that to be *very knowing* is but a counterfeit of wiſdom; it is ſpecies of low cunning, which is much oftener ſeen through than the adepts in it are aware, and which when ſeen through takes away all pretenſions to uſeful knowledge, and often to common honeſty. Ignorance of this, whether acknowledged or not, is a peculiar bleſſing, and has very ſeldom been removed with impunity.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, July* 10.

I MAY, in addition to the information already received on the appearance of the Swallow tribe, inform your readers that the *Hirundo ruſtica* appeared in this neighbourhood on April 24. On the ſame day I ſaw a Martin *(Hirundo urbica)*; the next day and day after, great numbers both of Swallows and Martins were ſeen ſporting after the flies. At the time of their being firſt obſerved, the wind was at South Weſt, and rather high, with the thermometer at 57°, as may be ſeen by my journal, p. 425. I ſhall not make any remarks for the preſent, hoping that your correſpondents will continue to furniſh you with their obſervations on this ſubject. A ſolitary Swallow was ſeen as early as April 15 this year, in a meadow about three miles North of Baldock. The Wry-neck *(Iynx)* was firſt heard April 19; on the 21ſt I ſaw the firſt Redſtart *(Ruticilla)*; and, the ſame day, the Cuckoo *(Cuculus)* was heard. Swifts *(Hirundo apus)* were ſeen on May 4.

I am much pleaſed with Mr. Ward's illuſtration of his practicable method of adjuſting Hadley's Sextant, or rather Octant, for back obſervations; and am willing to indulge a hope that none of your aſtronomical readers will withhold any thing that may be thought to promote the uſefulneſs of thoſe inſtruments uſed in the practical parts of this noble ſcience.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. July 1804. Pt. II. p. 621.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 4.

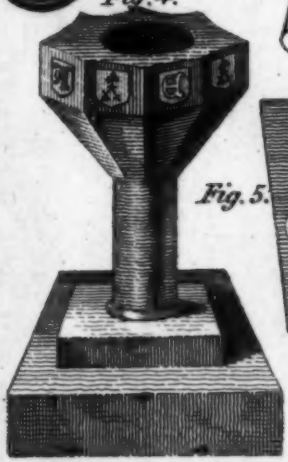
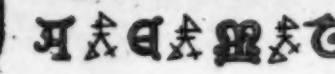


Fig. 5.



Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

THE incloſed drawing (*Plate II. fig.* 1.) is taken from a figure placed in a niche in the Eaſt outſide wall of Hampton-church, near Bath

Fig. 2. is from the outſide of the tower of Abbotſbury-church, Dorſetſhire.

Fig. 3. is from a ſtone about four feet high, placed againſt a houſe in Barnard-caſtle; in which town there are many old houſes with the boar cut on ſtones; and the boar, it will be recollected, was the cognizance of Richard II. who is ſaid to have founded the collegiate church at Barnard-caſtle

Fig. 4. repreſents the font of grey marble in Barnard-caſtle-church, with the inſcription more at-large placed under it; and *fig.* 5 the key-ſtone of the arch above the porch in that church.

Yours, &c. AN ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *Biſhops Lyon, near Warminſter, June* 18.

I ſend you the impreſſion of a ſeal, a few days ſince found among ſome ſtones on the Downs, in the neighbourhood of Tilſhead in this county, (*fig.* 6.) The engraving is on braſs; which, from the inelegance of the formation and clumſineſs of the deſign, beſpeaks it of no inconſiderable antiquity. I flatter myſelf ſome of your numerous readers may favour me with an elucidation thereof; in doing which, an obligation will be conferred on,

Yours, &c. JAMES EYRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, June* 19.

THE complaint of Miſokapuos, p. 899, may, I hope, be remedied by what has been tried with good ſucceſs in my neighbourhood many years paſt. It is well known that baked earthen tubes are found to be neceſſary appendages to the chimneys, even of new-built houſes, in this part of the country; and, in general, I believe, they anſwer the purpoſe of promoting a *draught* very well: but, in ſome inſtances, it has been requiſite to conſtruct them in a form which it is not eaſy to explain without the following diagram.

Fig. 7. A is the bottom of the tube, which is inſerted into the chimney; B is the top which is cloſely covered in; CC are two branches, which deſcend obliquely from the top of the tube, through which the ſmoke iſſues laterally, without being obſtructed by a *vertical wind*. This machine can eaſily be made at a common pottery.

Yours, &c. E. GOODWIN.

Fête Champêtre *given by Mr and Mrs.* CRESPIGNY, *on the* 23*d of* June *laſt, at* Champion Lodge, Camberwell.

Mr URBAN, *July* 8.

UNDER the high eſtimation with which I have ever viewed your diſtinguiſhed Miſcellany, I ſhould be particularly adverſe from making it the record of unmeaning amuſements, or ſubordinate pleaſures; but there are ſcenes of rational gratification which the moſt elevated characters may enjoy with delight, and the Moraliſt contemplate with improvement. Such were afforded at Champion Lodge, Camberwell, by the taſte and liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Creſpigny to an aſſemblage of about 500 noble and diſtinguiſhed perſons; and rendered more gratifying by the preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, whoſe condeſcenſion and politeneſs added dignity to rank, and affection to loyalty.

The company began to aſſemble about one o'clock; and at three the Prince and his ſuite entered the apartments. He was eſcorted by the Camberwell Volunteers on duty; and, as he entered the park, the following was given in a grand ſtyle by the Knivetts, Sale, &c. and extremely well ſet by Dr. Buſby:

Welcome! welcome! Echo catch the grateful ſound;
Welcome to this feſtive ground.
Here, amid this ſportive ſcene,
Sylphs and Fairies paſt unſeen;
And they, with more than mortal powers, impart
Tidings moſt grateful to each Briton's heart.
Prophetic doth the Muſe in rapture ſing,
That with thy fame ſhall future ages ring;
Thy Country's *welfare* ſhall be all thy care;
That grateful Country ſhall thy worth revere:
Its glory, honour, love for thee, ſhall weave
More than a mortal crown—a never-fading wreath—

A beautiful Fairy-like lady at the ſame time preſented the Prince with a bouquet containing the white and red roſes united.

Mrs. Creſpigny then led her royal gueſt through a winding ſhaded walk on the right ſide of the park, and which at length opened to view a groupe of Gypſies, ſome of whom, from the grace

grace of their manners, the company ſeemed deſirous of contemplating without their maſks. In proſecuting the meandering walks, the Prince and company were led to a complete fair kept in ſeveral booths, erected for the purpoſe of exhibiting various articles for ſale; and few of the company could reſiſt the temptation of purchaſing ſome of theſe pretty articles from the hands of the beautiful young ladies who kept the booths, and whoſe chearfulneſs inſpired greater pleaſure, under the benevolent conſideration that the product of the ſale was deſtined to purpoſes of charity; for the character of Mrs. Creſpigny is uniformly to render pleaſure rational, by making it ſubſervient to virtuous ſentiment, agreeably to the expreſſion of Fenelon, "La vertu en reglant les paſſions n'eteint point le ſentiment." In the vicinity of this virtuous traffick, ſo happily calculated to combine the feelings of humanity with the exerciſe of active beneficence, groupes of ladies, with rakes and light implements of rural employment danced round a garland or rich feſtoons of foliage and flowers, whilſt muſick of different kinds in tune reverberated upon the ear, or in ſoft melody died upon the delighted ſenſes, and afforded gratifications equally chearful and intellectual. Looking from hence through the foliage of the ſpreading trees, hay-makers neatly dreſſed were ſeen in the park, buſily employed in turning, loading, and conveying home, the heavy growth of the meadows. Whilſt the umbrageous trees ſhaded the walks, the company was ſupplied with ices, orgeats, lemonades, and various refreſhments, till they arrived at the Alcove and Hermitage, where additional refreſhments were preſented, and ſeats and chairs were placed under the ſhade of the trees, whoſe branches ſeemed every where to convey muſick from the numerous inſtruments which echoed through the groves. Sometimes the harmony appeared to iſſue from the Hermitage: but, in paſſing through its various rooms, the ſound ſtill ſeemed diſtant, as it vibrated among the ambient foliage, or pierced the tranſparent paintings of the Hermitage.

After leaving this enchanting ſcenery, by purſuing the walk to the other ſide of the park, the company paſſed by the Aviary, near which is an urn, and on the baſe that ſupports it is inſcribed,

"In remembrance
of the
Right Hon. Augustus Lord Viscount
Keppel,
Whom I had the happineſs and honour
to call my friend.
This is a ſmall teſtimony of my reſpect
to him
who united the conſideration of private
friendſhip with that of public virtue.
Champion Lodge, May 1789. M.C.C."

From hence to the Lodge, or family reſidence, is ſhaded by lofty cedars of Libanus, acacias, and cheſnuts. Under their ſhade the company had collected together ſoon after four o'clock, when glees were repeated, and followed by muſick of ſerpino horns and ſavoyards; after which the company were invited to refreſhments in the Lodge. All the rooms on the ground-floor were ſoon filled, as well as a ſuite of ſeven rooms over them. The Tables in every apartment were loaded with the richeſt and moſt plenteous refreſhments of ices, fruits, cakes, wines, as well as of the more ſubſtantial viands.

The Prince and his ſuite then withdrew; and the reſt of the company returned to the lawn, when the ſportive dance commenced with appropriate muſick, and continued till paſt ſeven; and at 8 o'clock cold meats, coffee, tea, lemonade, and wines, were preſented to the gueſts, who departed with the cloſe of the evening, delighted with every department of the entertainment, and in the higheſt degree with the affability and attentions of the diſtinguiſhed perſons whoſe taſte and liberality diffuſed ſo much rational enjoyment and mental gratification.

The whole of the day was brilliant, and was ſucceeded by a clear full moon, which greatly contributed to the pleaſurable enjoyment of the occaſion. Theſe were infinitely heightened by the preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince, which afforded a gratification no where elſe to be found in the world; of a perſonage, born to fill the greateſt and moſt enviable throne upon it, deſcending to mingle in equal ſociety and intercourſe with thoſe whom by birthright he was deſtined to govern. This amiable condeſcenſion in the Prince, this manly frankneſs to a people generous by freedom, and loyal from affection, preſages the happineſs of a great Nation, ſhould Heaven grant him, in the courſe of nature, to ſucceed the auguſt Sire who has long been the guardian and friend of millions of grateful ſubjects.

Ietros.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

IN Mr. Neild's letter on the Kentiſh Bridewells, inſerted in p. 397, he deplores the ſituation of thoſe young criminals, who, having been committed to Bridewell, are at the end of their appointed confinement diſcharged "pennyleſs, almoſt famiſhed, half (ſcarcely half) cloathed;" and aſks, "what a poor object, naked, ſcarcely able to move, incapable of labour, and periſhing with hunger, is to do, to avoid being driven by irreſiſtible neceſſity to commit ſome predatory acts, which ſoon bring him back to his former manſion, and ſhortens his wretched life, that might have been, with a little attention, uſeful?" The propriety of this queſtion, the juſtice of this obſervation, no one, I preſume, can diſpute; nor will any, in whoſe breaſt every ſpark of compaſſion is not extinct, fail to join him in wiſhing that ſome receptacle was provided, in which ſuch objects might have a chance of recovering, or acquiring by a courſe of labour and due inſtruction, a knowledge of the obligations of Religion, habits of induſtry and ſobriety, or of learning ſome means of gaining their ſupport by honeſt exertion. Yet, however our Bridewells might be improved by being converted into places of reformation as well as correction, even the difference of the terms for which the priſoners are committed will not admit of the majority of them either receiving ſufficient inſtruction, or gaining any habit of good behaviour in them, while there is a much more numerous claſs of objects, equally pitiable, diſcharged from our priſons after trial who ſtand in the ſame need of a ſimilar refuge. It was this conſideration which led a worthy Magiſtrate, ſome few years ago, to propoſe the eſtabliſhment of an aſylum for outcaſts: this ſuggeſtion has lately been acted on by ſome individuals, who have formed themſelves into a ſociety for effecting ſuch an inſtitution, and confidently look for the general ſupport in an undertaking ſo benevolent, ſo beneficial, and ſo loudly called for on all hands. The want of ſuch an eſtabliſhment is thus expreſſed by Dr. Paley in p. 302 of the ſecond volume of his Principles of moral and political Philoſophy:—"But the principal difficulty remains ſtill; namely, how to diſpoſe of criminals after their enlargement. By a rule of life, which is, perhaps, too invariably and indiſcriminately adhered to, no one will receive a man or woman out of a jail into any ſervice or employment whatever. This is the common misfortune of public puniſhments, that they preclude the offender from all honeſt means of future ſupport."—In the Biſhop of Landaff's Sermon before the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, the ſame ſubject is touched on, and a wiſh expreſſed, that a place were provided, for "thoſe unhappy perſons of both ſexes, who are, at ſtated ſeaſons, diſcharged from our priſons, either from their crimes and miſdemeanours not being ſufficiently proved againſt them, or after they have ſuffered the correction and confinement of the law. The Civil Magiſtrate is the father of all his people; and one cannot but wiſh that he would provide a place for theſe his unfortunate children, where they might tender their labour for the ſupport of their life, till repentance and good conduct had reſtored them to the eſtimation of mankind." As the cauſe thus pleaded by theſe two popular writers is not likely, for very evident reaſons, to be taken up by Government, I now wiſh, through your indulgence, to call the attention of your numerous readers to the propoſals of thoſe individuals who have had ſufficient patriotiſm and charity to undertake it. Their addreſs to the inhabitants of Great Britain, and the plan of the Inſtitution, are to be had, as appears from an advertiſement on the cover of your Miſcellany, at Meſſrs. Rivingtons and Faulder's: and permit me to ſay, that no charity more extenſive in its benefits, more neceſſary to the welfare of its objects and more pregnant with the moſt ſolid advantage to the kingdom at large, ever ſolicited the patronage of the nation. And, therefore, it is to be hoped that your readers will give it not a tranſient but ſerious conſideration; when they will find it in its purpoſes eſſentially diſtinct from every other yet propoſed, and ſupplying a lamentable deficiency in thoſe eſtabliſhments; they will ſee the road to reformation laid open to multitudes to whom it is now hardly acceſſible; they will diſcern a probability, almoſt amounting to a certainty, of materially diminiſhing the number of thoſe wretches who live by theft or proſtitution, and of annihilating (if individuals will but do their own duty) that peſt of our country, common begging; they will perceive ſuch proviſion made as will tend

to

to lead back to honeſt life thoſe who have wandered from it; and all this upon a plan very eaſy of execution, and ſo formed as to be begun on a ſmall ſcale, with a capability of extenſion to any degree that may afterwards be requiſite. Only the benevolent contributions of the *publick in general*, and the zealous exertions of a *very few* active and judicious individuals, are wanting, to eſtabliſh and render it permanent. And can we ſuppoſe that, when ſo many other charities of infinitely leſs moment meet with ample ſupport, one tending to alleviate great national evils, to reſtore to ſociety multitudes of its loſt members, and to reſcue thoſe pitiable individuals from miſery here and perdition hereafter, will not receive due encouragement? No, Sir, I truſt that neither profligacy has ſo far hardened the hearts of the bulk of our countrymen, nor luxury ſo diſſipated their reſources, that a proportionate dole from the majority of families will not be found towards providing an aſylum for thoſe miſerable objects called *Outcaſts*. P. C.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

THE invitation to Naturaliſts, in p. 410, throughout the kingdom, to notice, in their reſpective diſtricts, the earlieſt appearance of the Swallow-tribe, in order to determine the queſtion reſpecting the brumal retreat of this uſeful little animal, I have noticed.

Paſſing over the expreſs time at which the *Hirundo ruſtica*, or *Hirundo urbica* and *Apus*, make their appearance, I ſhall confine my few obſervations to the doubtful conjectures of their emigrating or not.

The obſervations I have made on this ſubject for a ſucceſſion of years inclines me to think there are many, but of which ſpecies I do not pretend to determine, quit this kingdom on the approach of winter for countries more congenial to their nature; and others again remain with us the whole of the winter in caves, old towers, dank receſſes, and perhaps in ponds, till the return of the vivifying ſpring; and their re-appearance ſooner or later in the ſpring muſt, I think, depend upon atmoſpheric properties.

To corroborate this latter opinion, I beg leave, Mr. Urban, to mention a circumſtance communicated to me, ſome years ago, by a Mr. Finch of Dover, a perſon of veracity, whoſe houſe forms the North boundary of St. Mary's church-yard in that town.

Having occaſion to go into a lumber-garret (ſeldom viſited by any of the family, the window of which fronts the South, during a ſevere winter, when there was much ſnow on the ground), he obſerved in one corner of the room a number of Swallows in a torpid ſtate; one of which he took up, but found they were all linked together. He was greatly ſurprized at the diſcovery; and, on caſting his eyes around, he obſerved they had got into the garret through an opening in the window.

The following morning he went again, and found them all in the ſtate in which he had left them. The ſun ſhining with great ſplendour in at the window, he placed all the Swallows in the full uninterrupted rays thereof, with an intention to obſerve the effect the rays would have upon them; but being ſuddenly called away, and continuing abſent two or three hours before he could return, when he did, he found they had all taken wing, and were gone!

He has often regretted his not having taken the precaution to ſtop up the hole in the window, before he tried the experiment of the effect of the ſun's rays upon his ſomnific friends.

Does not this authentic account, Mr. Urban, ſtrongly corroborate the opinions of thoſe gentlemen who contend that many of theſe *harmleſs* emigrants remain with us the whole of the winter ſeaſons?

I have obſerved that, when the latter end of a March and the beginning of an April have been uncommonly fine, ſome few of theſe pleaſing harbingers of ſpring make their appearance on the 4th or 5th of April, and on a ſudden change of weather their diſappearance. If ſo, is it not fair to conjecture that they had paſſed their winter here, and had retreated again to their hiding-place till a return of more ſettled and warmer weather? S. G.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

MUCH criticiſm has lately appeared in your Magazine on the ſubject of the reflections made by Macbeth on receiving the news of his wife's death. One of your correſpondents thinks that in

"ſhe ſhould have died hereafter"—

the

the laſt word is ſubſtituted by Macbeth for *before*, which was juſt about to eſcape his lips; meaning, ſhe ſhould have died before ſhe had perſuaded him to commit thoſe crimes which had brought him to the unhappy ſituation in which he then found himſelf. But this appears to me a very improbable conjecture; for, through the preceding ſcenes, Macbeth does not caſt the ſlighteſt reproach on his wife, for having urged him to the criminal methods by which he obtained the crown, accuſing only the predictions of the witches and his own "vaulting ambition." The explanation of this paſſage, as given by your firſt correſpondent, appears to me the moſt reaſonable: that the misfortunes and horrors with which he was then ſurrounded were ſufficient of themſelves, without this additional one of Lady Macbeth's death, which, had it happened at ſome future and more tranquil moment, he would have found time to lament. He then proceeds to moralize on the ſhortneſs and vanity of human life.

Almoſt every ſentence in Shakſpeare has had a comment on it; but, as criciſm cannot be better employed than in drawing forth the hidden beauties, and endeavouring to clear the obſcure paſſages, of this immortal author, I will beg, Mr. Urban, that your correſpondents will favour me with their opinions on another paſſage from the play of Hamlet, which I think by no means ſatisfactorily explained by Dr. Johnſon; it is in the ſcene between Hamlet and his mother; at the concluſion of which Hamlet, begging of her not to diſcloſe to the king that his madneſs was not real but aſſumed, adds ironically,

"No; in deſpight of ſenſe and ſecrecy,
Unpeg the baſket from the houſes' top;
Let the birds fly, and, like the famous ape,
To try concluſions in the baſket creep,
And break your own neck down."

Now, I will thank any of your correſpondents for the hiſtory of this *famous* ape. ATTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

THAT there may be great abuſes committed by patrons and truſtees of ſchools, is but too likely; that groſs abuſes are committed by ſchoolmaſters, receiving their ſalaries, and *totally* neglecting the ſchools for the ſupport of which the ſalary was given, I *know*. That the latter *has been* the caſe at the place mentioned by Detector, (p. 409) I *know*; that it is not ſo *now*, is known to all the pariſh; that the patron has taken every poſſible pains to have the duty properly performed, I *know*; that he has been at conſiderable expence for this purpoſe, out of his own pocket, I *know*; that he never received one ſhilling from the eſtates for his own uſe, I *know*.

The latter part of Detector's letter ſhews why he ſent it to you.

Yours, &c. NO POACHER.

Mr. URBAN, *Hull, June* 20.

I HAVE long been a reader of the Gentleman's Magazine; and with very great ſatisfaction have often noticed pleaſing, judicious, and inſtructive anſwers to queſtions on various ſubjects.

I now take the liberty to ſubmit to the conſideration of your ingenious correſpondents an extraordinary, although, I believe, not a peculiar defect in ſight, having twice or thrice met with inſtances ſimilar to my own.

I never in my life have been able to diſtinguiſh colours with propriety. For inſtance; if a perſon was to lay before me three or four ſhades of greens with three or four ſhades of drabs or browns, and deſire me to ſelect the greens from the others, I could not do it; and in like manner with moſt other colours—in ſhort, I can place no dependance whatever on myſelf with reſpect to a proper judgment on any colour.

Notwithſtanding this, I can ſee the ſmalleſt object, and read the ſmalleſt print at any diſtance, as perfectly as any perſon.

I ſhall be happy to ſee any obſervations on this caſe in your valuable Magazine. Perhaps ſome of your readers may be able to account for it. I do not recollect having read any thing on the ſubject. W. N. D. R.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 29.

I WISH it was in my power to give a more ſatisfactory account of the family of the Thompſons, myſelf being a branch of that family, and hoping that ſome one might have given more information then I am able to do.

The family came originally from near Kendal, co. Weſtmorland; and the Rev. Jonathan Thompſon, I believe, was brother to the gentleman mentioned in your Magazine. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, and was preſented

ſented to the vicarage of Biſhops-Itchington, near Southam, co. Warwick, in 170—; and died at the abovementioned place July 15, 1721, leaving one daughter, who was the mother of your humble ſervant, T.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, July* 2.

YOUR correſpondent S. in p. 528, makes too haſty an obſervation on what I have ſaid in p. 528 reſpecting the Roman *Bremenium*; as the leaſt conſideration muſt have ſhewn him, that the *Bremenium* of Richard of Cirenceſter, not of Antoninus (which has long ſince been fixed at different places near the wall in Northumberland), was the ſtation alluded to. Had any reference to the 10th Iter of Richard of Cirenceſter been conſulted, he would have found undeniable reaſons for placing *that Bremenium* at Birmingham. The following extract will ſpeak for itſelf:

"*Etocetum*; wall near Lichfield.
Bremenium; Birmingham.
Salinæ; Droitwich.
Branogenium; Worceſter.

P. 516, l. 39 and after, for Shorley r. Shirley.

Ibid:—*Silhill* ſhould be *Solihull*.

P. 520, line 35, r. "conſiſtent with the beſt feelings of the heart."

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

ESSAY on THE CULTIVATION OF OAK*. By the Rev. RICH. YATES, F. S. A. Chaplain to his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea, and Rector of Eſſa, alias Aſhen, in Eſſex.

TO expatiate upon the vaſt importance of increaſing the growth of Oak-timber, ſeems unneceſſary. The national advantages reſulting from this ſource appear to be in general well underſtood; and yet the cultivation and management of this moſt uſeful plant has not hitherto obtained that degree of attention which it moſt certainly merits.

Entirely to obviate, or even in ſome meaſure to remove or leſſen, the obſtacles that ſtill continue to impede the planting of Oaks, would therefore be rendering an eſſential ſervice to the Nation. The deſire of accompliſhing ſo beneficial a purpoſe has induced the judicious and public-ſpirited conductors of the Society of Arts to propoſe a premium for "aſcertaining the beſt method of raiſing Oaks;"—in conſequence of which, this paper is ſubmitted to their candid conſideration. And as the ſtatements here made are founded upon a ſedulous and active experience of 50 years, it is preſumed the *ſpirit* and *meaning* of the Society's propoſal may have been obſerved, although it has not been poſſible (in this inſtance) *literally* to fulfil its terms; at leaſt, the very intention of promoting and forwarding the views of ſo enlightened and highly uſeful a Society may, it is hoped, be accepted as an apology for calling their attention to theſe obſervations.

It forms no part of the preſent deſign to enter minutely into the various cauſes that continue to operate in obſtructing the cultivation of Oak; as there is one of peculiar magnitude, the conſequences of which are highly detrimental and injurious, and which it is therefore the principal object of this paper to remove.

An opinion is generally prevalent, that the Oak is particularly ſlow in its growth, and requires a great number of years before it affords any advantage. This idea too often deters from planting, on account of the very great length of time it is ſuppoſed the land muſt be occupied before any return of valuable produce can be obtained from it, after a conſiderable expence may have been incurred in forming plantations.

This opinion I conſider as entirely founded in error, and to have taken its riſe in a great meaſure from the want of proper management that has hitherto commonly prevailed in the raiſing of Oaks; and in this paper I ſhall endeavour ſtrongly to ſtate, that the Oak may be rendered very rapid in its growth, and that conſequently land may be employed to great advantage in its cultivation, as a very conſiderable and profitable produce may, in a much ſhorter time than is generally ſuppoſed, be derived from proper parts of an eſtate thus employed.

Oak-timber in this country, for the moſt part, appears in trees of a conſiderable extent of head, but ſeldom more than 20 or 30 feet in ſtem; and this, in many inſtances, the growth of a century. Now, by the courſe of management here propoſed, it is conceived that trees, of at leaſt *double this* magni-

* The Silver Medal of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was adjudged to this eſſay. See their Tranſactions, vol. XX. for 1802. EDIT.

magnitude, may be obtained in about half that time.

It is not my intention to attempt a proof of this propoſition by theoretical deductions; but to appeal for its confirmation to the indubitable teſt of fact, which, from the event of repeated trials, impreſſes a conviction, that experience will be found to ſupport and eſtabliſh it in the moſt unequivocal manner.

It would be eaſy to enlarge much on the various qualities of ſoil, the nature and proceſs of vegetation, and the peculiar properties of the Oak; but as theſe topics may be found amply and judiciouſly diſcuſſed in many other authors, who have expreſſly treated on theſe ſubjects, I ſhall decline all ſuch ſpeculations; and, with the hope of being more eſſentially uſeful, ſhall confine myſelf to a ſtatement as ſimple and practical as poſſible.

The Oak, in the progreſs of its growth, ſpreads numerous roots near the ſurface of the ground, and in an horizontal direction: theſe aſſiſt in ſupporting and preſerving the tree in its poſition, but ſeem to contribute very little to its increaſe and magnitude. The Oak appears to derive its chief nutriment and ſtrength from a root that always deſcends at right angles to the horizon, and is called the tap-root. The firſt thing, therefore, to be obſerved is, that, upon a judicious attention to this peculiarity, the planter's ſucceſs principally depends; and the neglect of this care is the conſtant ſource of error and diſappointment. In all climates, and upon all ſoils, to preſerve this tap-root from injury, and as much as poſſible to aſſiſt its growth, is a general, and indeed the moſt eſſential principle in the cultivation of Oak. With a due regard to this circumſtance, the management of a plantation may be reſolved into the three following practical directions;

Previouſly to planting the acorns, *looſen* the earth intended for their reception, by *deep trenching*.

Never tranſplant, or in any way diſturb, the ſaplings intended for timber.

Keep the plant carefully *pruned* till arrived at a proper height.

More fully to elucidate the ſubject, and to prevent the poſſibility of miſapprehenſion, it may be proper to give a more detailed ſtatement.

In determining on a ſpot to form a plantation of Oaks for timber, it muſt always be recollected that the plants are to remain without removal in their firſt ſituation: the clearing and fencing may then be attended to as uſual; and in the courſe of the winter, from September to March, the particular ſpots intended for the reception of acorns may be prepared for that purpoſe, by digging a trench about three feet in width, and from three to ſix feet in depth, according to the cloſeneſs and tenacity of the ſoil. If graſs-ground, the firſt ſpit ſhould be placed at the bottom of the trench; and, if more than one trench be neceſſary, they ſhould be prepared in the ſame manner, preſerving a diſtance of 10 yards between each, if it be intended to employ the intermediate ſpace in underwood, or for any other purpoſe.

Having made a careful ſelection of acorns that are perfectly ſound, and in good preſervation, they are to be planted about the middle of March. Draw a drill in the centre of the trench; two inches in depth, if the ſoil be heavy and loamy; but three inches in a light and ſandy earth. In this place the acorns two inches aſunder, and cover them carefully with mould. When the plants appear, they muſt be weeded by hand in the rows, and the earth of the trench round them cleaned with a hoe, once a month, during the ſummer. In October inſpect the rows, and thin them by pulling up every other plant: attention will of courſe be paid to remove the weak and crooked plants, and leave thoſe that are talleſt and ſtraiteſt. On the ſecond year, the operation of thinning muſt be repeated, at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner; and, ſhould any of the remaining plants have made ſide-ſhoots ſtronger than the general character, they muſt be ſmoothly cut off with a ſharp knife, cloſe to the leading ſtem. On the third year, the thinning is again to be repeated, and the general pruning commenced, by cutting off cloſe to the leading ſtem all the ſide-ſhoots of the firſt year; thus leaving the branches of two years to form the head of the following year. The removal of every alternate plant muſt be continued yearly, till the trees are about 30 feet apart, at which diſtance they may remain for timber. The pruning is to be continued, by removing every year, very ſmooth and cloſe to the main ſtem, one year's growth of ſide branches, till the plants are arrived at a ſtem of 40,

50,

50, or 60 feet, and they may then be permitted to run to head without further pruning. *(To be continued.)*

The Engliſh Poſtilion on the Sea-coaſt.
(A true relation.)

Mr. Urban, *July* 5.

HAVING been locked up ſome days by indiſpoſition, I ordered a chaiſe, hoping the languor I laboured under might be refreſhed by the morning air; particularly as a gentle rain had fallen in the night, after a long drought, and I was to paſs through a very rich and intereſting country. But to my ſubject. I was ſtruck with the peculiarity of the poſtboy going for a rope after the oſtler had put on the baggage well; he ſoon returned, and faſtened the handles of my trunk, under ſuch change of countenance as convinced me, the whole animal ſtrength was in action; (and I am now aſſured, this caution was a predetermination of the expedition he intended keeping up). On having finiſhed, his features were inſtantly reſtored, and he ſcarce gave me time to obſerve a fair and ruddy face, with light hair, than he was *horſed*, and rattled along the ſtreets with a large brown and white dog, ſnuffing the wind along-ſide; whilſt our pilot wielded his whip, riſing rapidly, ſtaring to the right and left on his gaping town's-folks. I was quite charged with curioſity to witneſs ſuch a whirl of ſelf-happineſs; and when clear off the pavement, he gave me an intelligent look, as much as to ſay, "I know that I ſhall meet your approbation;" and in this little period I had the ſatisfaction to reckon, I had a character to follow.

Away we ſpanked; ſometimes he took his hat off, and rubbed down his hair, ſometimes only half off; then ſtroked the laſh of his whip gently down the off-horſe's back, changed it to the other hand, and pull up the ſide of his breeches; an action never performed, without a ſimilar pull to the oppoſite flank, with conſequent ſhrug of ſhoulders*; then he manœuvered his whip into as many curves as ever came out of a mathematical brain; or cabrioling with it ſo lightly, as abſolutely reminded me of a good pair of heels at a ballet-dance; nor did we once hear the din of the laſh, a ſound which carries no very favourable impreſſion, indeed a very hard one in the aſſociation of ideas.

Going up a hill, I ſuppoſed he was twiſling the cord of his thong; but he muſt be only playing with it, for he was off in an inſtant, walking by the ſide of his horſe, and patting him from head to flank: we had no ſooner ſurmounted, away again; ſhoulders, limbs, heels, toes, keeping up with his buſy thoughts, during which his dog puſhed himſelf a-head, ſometimes on one ſide, then the other; my dog all the time watching his motions and longing to be with him, and who ran up to him with all the familiarity of old acquaintance when we alighted.

The weather having cleared, he pulled off his great coat, folded it up like a ſoldier, and faſtened it to the croſs bar; and even in this exerted all his ſtrength: this gave me occaſion to notice that he expected other kind of admiration; for he exhibited a ſmart grey jacket, with a black velvet collar, three tiers of buttons to each pocket, and open cuffs to the ſleeves, ſcantily ſprinkled with them. But I was on the point of being extremely gratified; for I perceived the ſweeping down his laſh was to drive off the flies from his favourite horſes' back, and I do not believe he hurt a wing of one of them.

We overtook ſeveral flocks of ſheep and lambs; by the ſtretch of his arm he directed his dog to wheel them, as ſhepherds do, and was equally obeyed: once there was a fleeting ſcuffle between a ſhepherd's dog and him; and I was glad to ſee that he was as brave, as faithful to his maſter and the horſes. *Poſty* repaid him for it, by bridling up his head, whiſtling, and called him by his name. We paſſed one drove of oxen, one of calves, and ſeveral of pigs; knowing their obſtinacy, he gave no direction to his dog, but only ſlackened his pace until clear of them. In ſhort, he never went up a hill without diſmounting, or gave a laſh but to the air.

I never gave a poſtilion ſo much money before, and am ſorry the boon was ſo ſmall. A word was never interchanged, except when I paid him; and it is the more remarkable, as I ſeldom let ſlip the opportunity, which I have all my life ſought, of rattling away

* Let not the ſqueamiſh cry "*tuſh*," at ſo vulgar an expreſſion as breeches; they really had not poor Humphry Clinker's ragged *indent*, but were good ones and whole, and moſt tightly braced.

ratling away to the humble, from the lisping infant, up to reverential old age. I was in a hurry of mind; and words would have been useless lumber.

I retired while another carriage was preparing: quite astonished! when I got into it, I saw him in deep talk with a well-dressed young woman, and conspicuously placed; he took off his hat, and received on my part a most friendly return. A VAGABOND.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

ON some future occasion I may perhaps be able to furnish you with some traits in the personal history of Mr. Allen of Kettering. In the mean time, I send you two more of his letters, which will afford some idea of his learning and his eccentricity. M. GREEN.

"*St. Paul's Day, Jan.* 25, 1754, *from Kettering.*

"Dear and reverend Dr. Stewkely,

"I should have made you a present of my Miltonick or blank verses concerning the New Birth or Christian Regeneration before I left the town; but pray lay out 18*d.* on that work. I have a second part in preparing, full as sublime as that. You are a judge of poetic performances, as fully appears in your celebrated application of one of Horace's Odes*, concerning Bacchus, to the true God or Jehovah. That shewed that you had a right taste of poetry, and a vast share of learning; *sed quid fructus sine usu?* Now, for God's sake, shew an example worth imitation. Buy the book at Manby's first for yourself; and, if you find it answers the title-page, and is proper to be got *memoriter* by servants at gentlemen's houses, and children under parents, and boys and girls at schools, then shew those masters and mistresses, parents, or trustees, that book of yours in your free converses with them in St. George's parish, that they may buy one of the same; and so set the wheels of truth and holiness a going or in motion.

"This will go a great way towards making up your accounts laudably with God. The charity children will soon get them by heart, and may repeat at their examinations privately or publicly.

"How scandalous is it to see so many gentlemen's servants lolling, sitting, standing, or talking idly, in their masters' houses, and waiting to give answers at their masters' doors, unemployed; whereas, were they to get *memoriter* these verses in those spare hours, they would commence holy and regenerate Christians, and have a good taste of sacred poetry besides.

"The four principal schools of London and Westminster have them since their publication in December last, 1753; and, if they use them well, as I don't doubt but they will, this will bid fair for renewing a great part of the metropolis. Nor is it to be doubted but all the great schools in England will follow their example. As this cannot well be done without the Clergy's espousing this good cause, pray communicate this to all the Clergy of your acquaintance. I am

Your loving brother in Christ Jesus,

"THO. ALLEN, rector of Kettering."

"An original letter sent by the Author of the New Birth or Christian Regeneration in blank or Miltonian verse to divers learned Schoolmasters, to introduce it into their schools.

"*Jan.* 29, 1754, *Kettering.*

"Ornatissime Domine,

"Sicut munus juventutis erudiendæ magno bonorum applausu susceptisti, et Christus dixit Petro *Pasce agnos meos*; nam præceptor in scholâ, quæ est ecclesiæ seminarium, præest discipulis ut pastor ovibus, ut pascat, sanet, et protegat eas; sic non dubito, quin difficili hoc et tam præclaro munere et officio, in erudiendis et tuendis pueris ab Ethnicis erroribus, sive idolatriâ et pravis opinionibus, alacriter et summo cum honore et integritate functurus es, et provinciam quam nactus es ornare sedulò navabis operam.

"Sicut patriarcha Jacobus, dum pecudibus præerat, multas noctes insomnes transegit, æstum et frigus et aëris inclementiam patienter passus, quo meliorem Labano suo socero cujus grex erat redderet rationem.

"Pastor ille celeberrimus apud Batavos ludimagister, anno 1644, voluit Ethnicos authores è scholis generaliter excludi, recolligens quod Virgilius maximè imp è scribit in Æn. lib. vii. v. 661,

* Mitta

* The Ode here referred to is Lib. II. Ode 19, in "*Palæographia Sacra*; or, Discourses on Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History; Num. 1, A Comment on an Ode of Horace, shewing the Bacchus of the Heathen to be the Jehovah of the Jews; by Wm. Stewkley, rector of All Saints in Stamford. Lond. printed for Innys and Manby. 1736."

'Missa Deo mulier;'
Et Palingenius,
'In Cœlo est Meretrix, in Cœlo est turpis Adulter;'
Illudque Euripidis,
'Dii, si patrarent turpia, non Dii forent.'

"Attamen mediocris cursus potiùs, ut mihi videtur, eligendus est; legantur sed summâ cum cautione, et non sine fortissimo repagulo, ne idolatria vel vana superstitio, vel minima libido aut illecebra, ut in Eunucho Terentii, irrepant aut corrumpant animas.

"Hæc loca evitanda sunt sicut Scylla aut Charybdis, et oculi et aures ita obstruendi sunt, ne quid impium animis introeat vel impurum contaminet, quod nullo modo fiat, nisi in planè detegendis et prorsus detectandis diaboli insidiis et astutiis; ad quod quidem fideliter peragendum maxima vix sufficiens et par erit cura.

"Memini quoque in Schola Novi Collegii apud Oxonium, circiter 1699, celeberrimus ille præceptor sive ludimagister, et accuratissimus, Jacobus Badger, in nostris ipsorum libris pura ab impuris suo calamo distinxit et adnotavit.

"Ad onera levanda tua, et ad promovendam maximè sanctam et piam institutionem, librum perexiguum non ita pridem in publicum emisi, vocatum 'Nova Natalitia, sive Christiana Regeneratio; cum Causis, Ratione, et Necessitate ejusdem ad Salutem;' non lato sermone sed versibus compositum; quem tibi commendo, memoriter à discipulis tuis recitandum, præcipuè in exercitiis suis, vel saltem sæpissimè relegendum; sicut David, cum conversionem subditorum suorum ad exemplar cordis Dei et sui ipsius sibi proposuisset, hoc penè idem injunxit omnibus cum psalmos suos alphabeticos composuisset ope divinâ.

"Liber enim est quasi medulla Christianæ Theologiæ ex optimis authoribus delibata, confecta, et decerpta, carmine Miltonico concinnatus, in usum juventutis Britannicæ, ad regenerandum ad palingenesin, ut naturali quæ est in illis corruptissimâ detectâ, repudiatâ, et devictâ, novus homo in illis renascatur, et indies renovetur, præ quo omnia, ut Paulus ait, pro rejectamentis reputanda sunt.

"Prostat liber venalis apud R. Manby prope Ludgate, pr. 1*s* 6*d*.

"Vale in Deo sempiterno.

"Tho. Allen, Rector de Kettering.

"Hic liber tibi commendatus teritur in manibus ludimagistrorum sub gymnasiarchis quatuor maximarum scholarum Londini et Westmonasterii.

"Ne fiat labor vel molestia in transcribendo, post lectas literas et librum accersitum per bibliopolam bene approbatum in usus designatos, impensè quæso ut communices eos ludimagistrio insignioris notæ, non secus ac minorum gentium circumquaque versantibus, ut gloria Dei eniteat in multorum emolumentis; et clericis quibus tecum intercidit usus, ut parochianis suis librum commendent. Quo major Dei gloriat, &c."

Mr. Urban, *July* 3.

YOUR numerous antiquarian correspondents and friends will, no doubt, perceive with pleasure the improvements which are now carrying on round Westminster-abbey. Most of the houses, which choaked up the Northern side of Henry the VIIth's chapel, and obscured the beauty of that most elegant specimen of the Florid Gothic, are now removed; and the Dean and Chapter, have, I understand, procured an Act of Parliament, by which they are empowered to take down the houses as far as the Ordnance office; and it is their intention to surround Henry the VIIth's chapel with an iron railing, similar to that which at present incloses the space round the North side of the nave.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Dean and Chapter for this spirited measure, by which the whole appearance of the building will be greatly improved, and which will also tend in no small degree to the preservation of the fabrick itself. Nothing, indeed, can shew more clearly the zeal which the present worthy and learned Dean has for the preservation of the noble edifice entrusted to his care, than the expending so much money on improvements, so soon after the heavy expences which the Chapter have incurred by the unfortunate fire in last July.

It has also been rumoured, and I believe on good grounds, that, as soon as the damage caused by the fire is repaired, and the intended iron railing erected, it is the intention of the Dean and Chapter to apply to Parliament for assistance to enable them to repair and restore Henry the VIIth's chapel; and we have also heard, that the idea of supplying the defects in the more delicate ornaments of the Chapel by a species of "*composition*" is completely done away. Such are the reports which we have heard, and we can-

cannot but hope that our information is correct.

The Author, therefore, of the papers on the "Purſuits of Architectural Innovation," which have appeared in your Miſcellany, may ceaſe from his lamentations upon the idea of repairing or reſtoring Henry the Seventh's Chapel by "*ſtucco*," or any kind of COMPOSITION: and we cannot but think that, in moſt inſtances the reſpective Deans and Chapters of our Cathedrals have, of late years, become much more attentive than formerly to their reſpective churches; and, though we muſt confeſs, that the repairs have not always been carried on with the judgment and good taſte that we might wiſh, that it has moſt frequently been done with liberality—which was not always the caſe.

I ſhall take this opportunity, Mr. Urban, of offering ſome little advice to the Gentleman whoſe papers have of late ſo regularly formed part of your Monthly "Olla Podrida." It is, I believe, pretty generally underſtood, that the writer of theſe papers is a Gentleman well known by his ingenious works on the "Ancient Sculpture and Painting" of this kingdom. To his taſte as an Architect, and his abilities as a Draftſman, we cannot but give our warmeſt praiſe: but when he attempts to make his papers a vehicle for abſurd obſervations, completely foreign to the purpoſe, and which he may ſuppoſe are ſpecimens of good compoſition, we muſt confeſs the Gentleman to be quite out of his element, and ceaſe to be his admirers.

Should we, however, have laid the merits and demerits of theſe papers at the wrong door, we moſt humbly beg the Gentleman's pardon; though, we believe, the Author is as we ſay.

If the Gentleman wiſhes to communicate, to thoſe who are partial to antiquarian lore the preſent ſtate of the antient buildings of this kingdom, his intention is laudable: but why ſhould he depart from a character he is ſo well calculated to preſerve? why does he not write like an *Architect*, as he ſigns himſelf, and not like a *Rhapſodiſt*? No man of common ſenſe would require fine writing on ſuch an occaſion; he would only expect the technical language of the Art; ſtill leſs would he require an unſucceſsful attempt at fine writing. Were he to give a clear, intelligible account of the buildings which he has viſited, and he profeſſes to deſcribe; he would act a really uſeful part, not only to preſent, but to far diſtant times. But what Hiſtorian, ſome centuries hence, were he able to obtain the peruſal of this Gentleman's remarks, would have patience enough to wade through the wild effuſions of his fancy, for ſuch morſels of deſcription as he gives? And I queſtion much, whether, if he were endued with this patience, he would underſtand the Gentleman's remarks, ſhould he peruſe them, or even re-peruſe them, ſo buried is the atom of information in the chaos of extraneous matter, which cannot be better deſcribed than in the words of Ovid:

——"Rudis indigeſtaque moles."

The Gentleman will, we truſt, forgive the freedom of our remarks, and pardon us, when we adviſe him to ſtudy "Brevity"; or, if he be determined not to be conciſe, let him fill his paper in writing to the purpoſe, and not wandering out of the way to be addreſſed as a *Pilgrim*, nor make his unfortunate readers "drag their ſlow length along" through the many trifling incidents, and ridiculous exclamations, which he introduces. Not can we diſmiſs this letter without noticing the abſurd liſt, and equally abſurd explanations, of what the Gentleman is pleaſed to call TECHNICAL TERMS. When what are *really* TECHNICAL terms are explained, we perceive that the Gentleman is writing on a ſubject which he has ſtudied, and ſtudied well; when, however, he wanders from his road, and drags in words which have about as much relation to Architecture, as *roaſt beef, or apple pie*; perhaps not ſo much, for a man

"from pliant paſte may fabricks raiſe;"

the Gentleman appears ridiculous. Who can perſuade us, that "*Taſte*" is a technical term? or that "*Tumbling*" is in any Artiſt's vocabulary, unleſs, perhaps, of thoſe at Sadler's Wells or the Royal Circus? We can eaſily perceive the reaſon why the term *Taſte* is thus introduced, in order to cloak illiberal remarks upon an Architect, who, we allow, is as much open to cenſure for ſeveral *depredations*, we may call them, on our ancient architectural ſtructures, as he is entitled to the higheſt praiſe for the many noble ſpecimens of his ſkill, with which he has adorned his native country. It ſeems almoſt needleſs to add, that we allude to Mr. Wyatt.

Candour, however, obliges us to avowol, that, though in many inſtances the

the Gentleman has introduced terms, which we aſſert to be in no way technical, ſtill, that he frequently introduces under theſe very terms remarks highly curious and entertaining to an Antiquary; ſtill, they are out of their place, and other means ſhould be found for introducing them. I ſhould not reſt ſatisfied with an actor, ſhould he play, for example, the part of Hamlet with the exquiſite powers of Garrick, dreſſed as an Harlequin; nor can I read without a ſmile, an Architect's remarks upon the Saxon ſculpture on the porch of the abbey church of Malmeſbury, introduced as explanatory, under the *technical* term of "TUMBLING." The information itſelf is curious, but it ſhould be given under another *dreſs*, or in another form.

Mr. Urban will, of courſe, obſerve, that we have taken the Gentleman's laſt paper as the ground-work of our remarks; though inſtances ſtill more abſurd and ludicrous might be diſcovered in any other of his *ſeventy-one* papers.

As a ſpecimen of fine writing, *Lear's* deſcription of a ſtorm, in the works of our immortal Bard, muſt "hide its diminiſhed head" before the *Architect's* brilliant paſſage, beginning with "Toil, toil up this fearful height," &c. &c. I ſhall not copy it over, as it has already, by your ſufferance, been printed *once*—perhaps *once* too much. Nor have we acuteneſs enough to obſerve, how the "PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION" are at all exemplified in the "beating of the mercileſs elements," "the incloſure of the clouds," or the "dizzineſs of the Architect's head," which, I ſuppoſe, accounts for "his train of thinking being elevated above the uſual level:" and ſome reaſon was certainly neceſſary for that extraordinary fact.

But, unleſs the Gentleman can put harneſs on the reſtive runaway ſteed of his wandering imagination, and will not walk over Wales to give us architectural information, without telling us of "*a noble Lord's giving an ox to his tenants*," or that he was addreſſed as a "*pilgrim*;" we fear, to uſe the Gentleman's own words, that "all again will be gloom and one unintelligible maſs!" H A. U.

BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

IT is not, perhaps, generally known, that Mr. REED (Editor of the laſt Edition in 21 vols. of Johnſon and Steevens's Shakſpeare) has been long occupied in preparing a new and improved edition of Baker's "BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA."

Two-and-twenty years have elapſed ſince the laſt impreſſion of that work; during which period a very large acceſſion has been made to our catalogue of PLAYS, &c.

The infirmities which, unfortunately, are too often attendant on a ſtudious life, have induced Mr. Reed to accept of my humble aſſiſtance toward completing his deſign, of rendering more perfect the part of the work which has heretofore been printed, and of continuing the ACCOUNTS of PLAYS and MEMOIRS of their AUTHORS *to the preſent time*.

Though I have been many years in the habit of collecting and reading the works of the early Britiſh Dramatiſts, as a favourite amuſement; yet, being unexpectedly called upon to render any information that I may thereby have acquired ſubſervient to the amuſement of the Publick, I cannot but feel how greatly that intention would be promoted by any communications from gentlemen who may have made the DRAMA the companion of their leiſure hours, or the particular object of their literary avocations.

I therefore, Sir, beg permiſſion, through your medium, to requeſt, that any information in the way of *Memoir*, *Anecdote*, or *Correction*, which ſuch gentlemen may have the goodneſs to communicate, may be addreſſed to your conſtant reader, &c. STEPH. JONES.

Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street.

P. S. It may be proper to obſerve, that the plan of the work includes *living* Dramatiſts; and that hints toward forming perfect liſts of their Plays, &c. (mentioning their dates, and diſtinguiſhing whether *acted* or not) will be very acceptable. S. J.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LXXIII.

MONORBEER.

THE cordial attention I experienced at Tenby was not wholly done away at this place, being about three or four miles to the Weſt; a poor village now, and found in ſome ſcattered huts inhabited by a few inoffenſive people. What once marked the name of Monorbeer as famous, may be gathered from the remains of the noble caſtle here ſtanding, and ſtanding in a

ſtate

ſtate more entire than any I had noted during my progreſs. I ſpeak of the external ſeeming, as it was not poſſible to gain admittance within the walls, no one dwelling therein. The ſituation of this caſtle was, as uſual, romantic: its Weſt aſpect bore towards the ſea, which, it may be ſuppoſed, at times waſhes its unperiſhable foundations. Fearleſs I drew this fine ſcene; no obtruding native turned my way, no diſheartening circumſtance occurred to drive me from my labour; and I ſhall always reflect with ſatisfaction, that at Monorbeer I at leaſt ceaſed to be under the Welſh *influence*. Kind Monorbeer, I give you praiſe; but your harmleſs cottagers and your poverty will never reap any benefit from my good opinion!

The Caſtle in its external arrangement has a curious gate of entrance, large ſquare and round towers, with hanging turrets at the ſeveral angles of the works, battlements, croſs loopholes, and others of a ſingle opening. Little damage has been done to the general lines; and we muſt preſume the noble Poſſeſſor, by the protection here evinced, has in mind the former great maſters of this memorable ſpot, the relatives of the illuſtrious Giraldus, who, it is ſuppoſed, here firſt drew his breath.

The Church, in its exterior, is rather ſingular, from a tower which riſes between the body of the building and the chancel. In the interior the architecture is after the Pointed manner, and is ſimple in the extreme, giving, in moſt reſpects, piers and arches without plinths, capitals, mouldings, or ornaments of any kind. The vault of the roof is one pointed headway, without rib or other decoration. Notwithſtanding all this ſimplicity in maſonry, yet it was not without its charms; at leaſt to me, who can receive as much gratification from an humble performance in this way as in a more elaborate work not preſenting ſo much of the artleſs as the endeavour here ſpoken of. On the North ſide of the chancel, under a plain arch in the wall, is a plain tomb alſo, bearing the ſtatue of one of the family (as it is generally underſtood) of Giraldus. The figure is in ring armour, with a few portions of plate armour on the knees and legs, ſuch as was worn ſoon after the Conqueſt. The attitude is full of animation, the left arm holding the ſhield, while the right is drawing the ſword. Conſidering the length of time this effigies has lain in its preſent poſition, the chance of ſacrilegious rage, havock from whitewaſhers ſcaffold-poles, and the like, much ſurprize falls over us that it remains in ſuch excellent condition, ſhewing well the features of the countenance, the four bars on the ſhield, the ring work of the armour, &c. Come, let us again preſume the noble Poſſeſſor above hinted at here alſo ſpreads his influence, being ſenſible of the fine ſculpture, and alive to the ſepulchral memorials of celebrated characters, whoſe revered names and exalted deeds will in a very ſhort time once more ſwell the pages of hiſtory in a new and ſplendid dreſs, under the patronage of a diſintereſted mind, who in ſuch an undertaking will do honour to Antiquity, and ſet a juſt example for others in the ſame dignified ſphere to bring forward more of our antient relicks of literature upon a ſimilar, laudable and praiſeworthy plan.

Departing out of the protection which ſurrounds dear Tenby in a kind circle of five or ſix miles, I too ſoon met with the reverſe of fate; the very untrodden roads, the barren fields, through which I perambulated to Carew Caſtle, frowned on me in ſullen preparation towards my receiving again my portion of anxious dread and apprehenſion.

CAREW CASTLE.

Not liking either to look a', or hold conference with, the people who aſſembled round me at my arrival here, I did but in a manner run over the Caſtle; a mere ruin, and carrying on many parts the architecture of the ſeventeenth century, worked over the antient lines, in order to give an *improving* aſpect to the walls, according to the taſte of that period. Oppoſite the Eaſt front of the Caſtle is an entire Saxon Croſs, in high preſervation, full of entwined bands, inſcriptions, &c. This object imparted much ſatisfaction, as ſculptures of this nature (ſuch as thoſe already deſcribed) are for the moſt part found in broken fragments. In the Church are two ſtatues laid on the ſtone ſeat of continuation; one a Knight correſpondent to that at Monorbeer, and the other a Religious in his officiating habit.

The proſpect of my farther progreſs began to wax gloomy, fraught with unpleaſant

unpleaſant doubts and ſurmiſes; and I had every thing to dread, and but little to expect to cheer me on. The demeanor of thoſe I paſſed on my *route*, and of thoſe with whom I ſojourned at hours of refreſhment, was moſt diſcouraging. From certain nods, half whiſpers in half Welſh half Engliſh, they made uſe of, indicative of my being a foreigner, a ſpy, a mortal of ſtrange figure, the ſtocks, priſons, hanging, and a thouſand other ſignificant hints, my beſieged intellects would never have been able to have held out againſt ſuch irreſiſtible terrors, had not ſome propitious ſtar, bleſſed angel, or the like, ſtood me in good ſtead, ſo as to recruit my ſtock of reſolution, weakened by ſo many repeated aſſaults. It was well the memory of St. David, Giraldus, and other diſtinguiſhed names, drew me on; the fame of the Saint's exiſting ſhrine, the cathedral, tombs, and other precious relicks, to invigorate my mental faculties; or I muſt have ſunk under my weary pilgrimage. Although many miles lay before me to St. David's, yet every thing was dreary and uncomfortable; few houſes; and as for trees, it was with difficulty one could be diſcerned; on the left the ſea; on the right, a wide extenſive plain with mountains in the diſtance. I came up at laſt to the remnant of a Caſtle, placed on a piece of rock juſt ſufficient to ſuſtain the walls, and known by the name of Roch Caſtle. This baſement for the building is rather remarkable, as no other rocky eminence is any where near to be met with. A curious ſtory goes with this ſhell; the founder having on him one of the horrors of life, an untimely death, believed he ſhould periſh from the bite of an adder; and, in order to avoid this calamity, erected his dwelling thus on high, the perpendicular and ſmooth faces of which, he concluded, would prevent the crawling approaches of his poiſonous adverſary. This architectural precaution, however, did not ſave the unfortunate Knight from the dreaded cataſtrophe, as will be ſhewn in its proper place. While nicely examining this extraordinary memorial of predeſtined fatality, and preparing pencil and paper for my imitation, being (as I conjectured) in an uninhabited wild, and free from all thoughts of obſtruction, I chanced to look into one of the arches which entered into the ruin. What an object preſented itſelf! an old withered creature, with blood-ſtained eyes and palſied lips. "Begone," he cried, (in Engliſh he ſpoke,) "your preſence forebodes the downfall of this my wretched ſhelter, and my exiſtence; as an adder did of old the end of him who firſt bade riſe this nodding tower. You come to Cambria's ſhores to gather reputation, an Artiſt's reputation; in giving to futurity the 'ſhadows' of mighty ſtructures, the labour of ages paſt; to tell of innovations wrought on them by poſſeſſors; and to endeavour to raiſe in their inattentive minds a deſire to preſerve, not deſtroy, ſuch architectural glories as blind chance has thrown into their power; but your endeavours will be deluſive; your delineations, your remonſtrances, fruitleſs, vain; and diſcouragement ſhall follow all your labours even unto the laſt. A few enthuſiaſts like yourſelf, who preſume on the merit of doing well for the cauſe of Antiquity, may hail you 'fellow' in the *uſeleſs* purſuit, may pilgrimages go, be laughed to ſcorn, be ſcouted, held as men 'deranged;' what then? your performances will ſoon be forgotten and you will live to ſee ere long more havock made on antient piles, than what has been perpetrated for theſe forty years paſt. You will be compelled to witneſs ſuch devoted works as may be permitted to ſtand, modernized, *improved*, and be under the mortification to bow to the new fantaſtic erections uſhered forth to the world as 'chaſte imitations' of your adored antient Architecture. Once more I ſay, begone, return and ſeek your native clime!"

Here a ſudden guſt of wind, a ſweeping cloud of duſt, a violent ſhutting of iron creaking doors, a loud ſcream, and a hollow groan, bore the wizard from my ſight, and put an end at once to my intended imitation; my reſolves deſerted me; and, in ſpite of all my aſſumed ſtoutneſs of heart, my ſteely guiſe, and all the reſt of it, I put my profeſſional implements into my pouch, tucked up my garb, cocked my beaver, and with my ſtaff put the beſt foot foremoſt towards St. David's. Bad was the beſt, as the precipices were in many ſituations ſo ſteep and dangerous, ſo deſtitute of human tread, and ſuch black and frightful crags to invite me on, that with a ſort of forlorn hope I was

compelled to brave the ſcenes before me. Determination, ſtrike; and let the echoing mountains tell I come; my march ſhall ever be with bugle ſounding "The monſter Innovation dies!"

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *July* 23.

PERHAPS ſome of your readers who are verſed in biographical hiſtory could inform me what became of the family of Dr. Peter Heylin, who died in 1662, and was at that time chaplain to King Charles II. prebendary and ſub-dean of Weſtminſter, &c. &c. He had been chaplain to King Charles I. and during the Rebellion ſuffered much in his cauſe. I ſhould wiſh to know whether any deſcendants of his family now exiſt.

Any information reſpecting the antient family of Highgate or Heygate, of Hayes, co. Middleſex (one of which family married the above-mentioned Dr. Heylin), would be very acceptable. The family of Highgate came originally from Eſſex, and left Hayes, where they had long been in the commiſſion of the peace, about the year 1630. They afterwards, I believe, removed into Northamptonſhire or Leiceſterſhire.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 11.

A CONSTANT reader of your excellent Magazine requeſts ſome of your ingenious correſpondents will inform him of the beſt way to deſtroy ant-hills, which are numerous in a lawn, and have been neglected by a careleſs tenant. As it is a pleaſure-ground, it will be neceſſary to take a method that will diſfigure the ground as little as poſſible; and to avoid ſmoke, which would be unpleaſant to the houſe. A.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

IT is now known that a ſeparation of the latent heat from the aqueous particles of which vapour is compoſed, is attended with a condenſation of that vapour in ſome degree; in ſuch caſe, it will firſt appear as a ſmoke, miſt, or fog, which, if interpoſed between the earth and ſun, will form a cloud, and the ſame cauſes continuing to operate will produce rain or ſnow. It is, however, abundantly evident, that ſome other cauſe beſides mere heat or cold is concerned in the *formation of clouds* and condenſation of atmoſpherical vapours. This cauſe I eſteem in a great meaſure the *electrical fluid*; indeed, electricity is now ſo generally admitted as an agent in all the great operations of Nature, that it is no wonder to find the formation of clouds attributed to it; and this has accordingly been given by F. Beccaria as the cauſe of the formation of all clouds whatever, whether of thunder, rain, hail, or ſnow; but; whether the clouds are produced, that is, the atmoſpheric vapours rendered viſible, by means of electricity, or not, it is certain, that they do often contain the electric fluid in prodigious quantities, and many terrible and deſtructive accidents have been occaſioned by clouds being highly electrified. The *height* of clouds is often not more than 7 or 800 yards above the ground; ſometimes thunderclouds appear actually to touch the ground with one of their edges, but the generality of clouds are ſuſpended at the height of a mile or little more from the ground. The *motions* of the clouds, though moſtly directed by the wind, are not always ſo, eſpecially when thunder is about to enſue; in this caſe they are ſeen to move very ſlowly, or even appear quite ſtationary for ſome time. The reaſon of this probably is, that they are impelled by two oppoſite ſtreams of air nearly of equal ſtrength. In ſome caſes the motions of the clouds evidently depend on the electricity, independant of any current of air whatever: thus, in a calm and warm day, ſmall clouds are often ſeen meeting each other in oppoſite directions, and ſetting out from ſuch ſhort diſtances that it cannot be ſuppoſed that any oppoſite winds are the cauſe. Such clouds, when they meet, inſtead of forming a larger, become much ſmaller, and ſometimes quite vaniſh, a circumſtance moſt probably owing to the diſcharge of oppoſite electricities into each other: and this ſeems alſo to throw ſome light on the true cauſe of the *formation* of clouds; for, if two clouds, the one electrified poſitively, the other negatively, deſtroy each other on contact, it follows, that any quantity of vapour ſuſpended in the atmoſphere, while it retains its natural quantity of electricity, remains inviſible, but becomes a cloud when electrified, either *plus* or *minus*. The *ſhapes* of

of the clouds are alſo probably owing to their electricity; for, in thoſe ſeaſons in which a great commotion has been excited in the atmoſpherical electricity, the clouds are ſeen aſſuming ſtrange and whimſical ſhapes, which are continually varying; this, as well as the meeting of ſmall clouds in the air and vaniſhing upon contact, is a ſure ſign of thunder. The *uſes* of the clouds are evident; as from them proceeds the rain that refreſhes the earth; and without which, according to the preſent ſtate of Nature, the whole ſurface of the earth muſt be a mere deſart: they are likewiſe uſeful as a ſcreen interpoſed between the earth and the ſcorching rays of the ſun, which are often ſo powerful as to deſtroy the graſs and other tender vegetables. In the more ſecret operations of Nature too, where the electric fluid is concerned, the clouds bear a principal ſhare, and chiefly ſerve as a medium for conveying that fluid from the atmoſphere into the earth, or from the earth into the atmoſphere. Altough it be generally allowed that the clouds are formed from the aqueous vapours, which before were ſo cloſely united as to be inviſible, it is, however, not eaſy to account for the long continuance of ſome very opaque clouds without diſſolving, or to aſſign a reaſon why the vapours when they have begun to condenſe do not continue to do ſo till they at laſt fall to the ground in the form of rain or ſnow. A PHYSICIEN.

Meteorological Diary for June 1804, kept at Hull. Lat. 53°. 45'. Long. 14' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts N	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.
1	30.05	R	59	60				2	B.	30.06	R	62.5	68			2	2	B.
2	29.99	S	63	65			2	2	B.	29.96	S	68	72			2	2	V.B.
3	30.02	R	65	64				3	L.	30.02	St.	69	71			2	2	L.
4	.02	R	67	68		2	2		V.L.	29.94	St	67	69.5		4			L.
5	29.87	R	67	70.5			2	2	R.B.	.88	St	69	71			2	2	L.
6	.94	S	64	65			2	2	R.B.	.85	S	65	66.5			4		R.B.
7	.64	S	66	64			2		V.H	.58	S	67	69			3	1	V.H
8	.49	S	60	58			2	2	V.H	.43	S	63	59			2	2	H.
9	.88	R	57	57	3			1	H.	.93	R	59	53.5	2			2	V.B.
10	30.13	R	58	55	4				L.	30.15	S.	59	59	4				L.
11	.45	R	59	59.5				4	L.	.42	S	66.5	74		4			L.
12	.54	R	63	66		2	2		V.L.	.50	S	67	70		4			L.
13	.41	S	65	67		2	2	2	No.	.60	R	67	69			2	2	L.
14	.72	R	64	63				4	L.	.35	S	67	69			2	2	V.L.
15	.05	S	63	62	4				No.	29.95	S	66	77		2	2		No.
16	29.80	S	65	67		2	2		L.	.82	S	69	72		2	2		L.
17	.74	R	63	62.5		2	2		V.L.	.77	R	64	67.5				4	R.B.
18	30.01	R	63	66				4	B.	30.11	R	65	70				4	B.
19	.28	R	64	65			2	2	B.	.31	R	56	70			2		V.B.
20	.23	St	65	66			2	2	H.	.23	St	67	69			2	2	H.
21	.23	St	67	67			2	2	V.B.	.23	St	69	69			2	2	H.
22	.27	R	65	63	3			1	B.	.37	R	72	81		2	2		L.
23	.38	R	57	65		2	2		No.	.34	S	71	74					V.L.
24	.34	St.	67	66		2	2		R.B	.34	S	69	77		2	2		L.
25	.22	St.	69	71		2	2		V.L	.22	S	75	76	4				R.B.
26	.28	R	65	63	4				V.L	.24	S	68	78					R.B.
27	.05	S	64	57	4				B.	.05	St.	66	65	4				B.
28	.17	R	59	57	4				R.H	.21	R	60	60	4				R.H.
29	.06	S	60	59.5				4	B.	29.98	S	63	65				4	B.
30	29.94	S	62	63				4	L.	.89	S	54	70				2	L.

Meteoro-

Meteorological Diary for June 1804, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.										
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1804.
1	29.88	R	56	56			3	1	L.	29.91	St	63	66			2	2	V. L.	☽
2	.86	S	56	57			3	1	V. L.	.86	St	67	70			2	2	V. L.	☽ in Eq. A.
3	.72	St	59	61			2	2	V. L.	.81	R	70	75			1	3	L.	
4	.76	S.	64	66			3	1	V. L.	.74	St	76	81			3	2	L.	
5	.81	St	64	64			3	1	V. L.	.81	St	74	74			3	1	V. L.	☌ ☽ ♂ Dgr. L. N.
6	.78	St	62	61			2	2	V. L.	.71	S	69	71			2	2	R. B.	☽ in perigee.
7	.64	S	57	59			4		L.	.57	S	65	66			3	1	B.	●
8	.44	S	56	56			3	1	B.	.42	St	63	62.5				4	V. B	☌ ☽ ☿, Dec. D. N.
9	.62	R	56	55	2			2	B.	.72	R	60	62	1			3	R. B.	
10	.8	St	55	52.5				4	L.	.86	R	59	61	3			1	R. B.	
11	30.08	R	51	50	4				V. L.	30.11	St	62	65	3			1	L.	☌ ☽ ♀, ☽ in ♉
12	.13	R	55	56	4				V. L.	.13	St	65	71	4				V. L.	
13	.11	St	61	61.5	2			2	No.	.09	S	64	68.5	2	2		2	No.	
14	29.91	S	63	64.5	3			1	No.	29.91	S	63	72	4				V. L	☽ in Eq. D.
15	.76	S	58	57	2			2	V. L.	.73	S	65	67.5	2	2			V. L.	☽, ☌ ♄
16	.60	S	59	58 5		2	2		L.	.66	S	64	68	2	2			L.	
17	.61	R	61	61.5				4	V. L.	.67	R	63	67				4	L.	☌ ☽ ♃
18	.85	R	61	62			1	3	V. L.	.91	R	68	69			2	2	L.	Dgr. Lat. S.
19	30.10	St	59	59			1	3	V. L.	30.09	St	65	68			1	3	L.	☽ in apogee.
20	.06	St	62	64				4	L.	.01	St	69	74				4	L.	
21	.08	R	63	63				4	L.	.07	S	73	76				4	L.	
22	.06	R	65	65	2			2	V. L.	.08	St	74	75.5	4				V. L.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
23	.08	St	62	62		2	2		L.	.08	St	71	71		2			R. B.	☌
24	.01	S	63	63		2	2		V. L.	30.00	S	72	75.5		2	2		V. L.	
25	29.94	St	65	68		1	3		V. L.	29.94	St	76	81		1	3		V. L.	☽ in ♊
26	30.00	R	64	57.5	2	2			V. L.	.96	St	71	71	2	2			V. L.	
27	29.85	S	61	58	4				L.	.75	S	64	63 5	4				R. B.	
28	.86	R	55	53	4				B.	.90	R	59	57 5	4				R. B.	
29	.87	S	52	51.5	2			2	V. L.	.81	S	64	68	2				B.	☽ in Eq. A.
30	.73	S	57	58 5	1			3	V. L.	.71	S	63	69				4	V. L.	☾
	29.86		59.40	59.36	32	9	14	45		29.86		66.7	69.22	11	11	26	36		T. S.

The equatorial regions of the solar world have this month been pretty productive of fmall *macula*; and as the earth about this time (beginning of June) is in, or near, the nodes of the fun's equator, it being then in its plane, the fpots appear to defcribe right lines over the folar diſk; but as the earth recedes from the nodes, the paths of the fpots become more elliptical, and the minor axis of the ellipſe becomes a maximum when the earth is 90° from the nodes, which next happens about the beginning of September. But to return, though the fpots were in general fmall, yet there were feveral fine cluſters of them, particularly on the 17th and 27th. The largeſt fpot was on the 30th; it was but fmall when it came on; but has increaſed during the time of its traverſing the fun's face; it has now almoſt reached the fun's Weſtern limb. The *faculæ* have been very viſible moſt days this month, and they have always preceded the fpots at their coming on, and follow them at their going off the fun. That the *faculæ* are elevations appears beyond a doubt; for, when they are viewed in an oblique direction, they will often hide the *maculæ* from view until they have pretty far advanced upon the diſk, when the Eaſtern ſide of the *penumbra* firſt appears, then the *umbra*, and ſo on till the whole becomes viſible; and their going off is marked with the ſame phenomena, only the eaſtern ſide firſt diſappears; and as the obliquity increaſes, the ſpot becomes leſs and leſs, putting on an elliptical form, increaſing in eccentricity till the whole diſappears, long before it reaches the ſun's periphery; while others that are ſurrounded with leſs or no inequalities, will appear and diſappear at the limb of the ſun in true projectional figures.

T. S.

AREA of the several Counties of ENGLAND and WALES, in Square Statute Miles, and Acres, as measured on the Maps published by *C. Smith (of the Strand)*, under the Title of "The New English Atlas, 1804;" the Scale given on each Map having been examined, and correction applied to such of the Scales as were found to be erroneous. The Population of each County is annexed, and Number of Persons to each Square Mile.

COUNTIES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

COUNTIES.	Sq. Stat. Miles.	Acres.	Population, 1801.	No. of Persons in a Sq. Mile.
Bedford —	430	275,200	63,393	147
Berks —	744	476,160	109,215	147
Bucks —	748	478,720	107,444	144
Cambridge —	686	439,040	89,346	130
Cheſter —	1017	650,880	191,751	189
Cornwall —	1407	900,480	188,269	134
Cumberland —	1497	958,080	117,230	78
Derby —	1077	689,280	161,142	149
Devon —	2488	1,592,320	343,001	138
Dorſet —	1129	722,560	115,319	102
Durham —	1040	665,600	160,361	154
Eſſex —	1525	976,000	226,437	148
Glouceſter —	1122	718,080	250,809	224
Hereford —	971	621,440	89,191	92
Hertford —	602	385,280	97,577	162
Huntingdon —	345	220,880	37,563	110
Kent —	1462	935,680	307,624	210
Lancaſhire —	1806	1,155,840	672,731	372
Leiceſter —	816	522,240	130,081	159
Lincoln —	2787	1,783,680	208,557	75
Middleſex —	297	190,080	818,129	2754
Monmouth —	516	330,240	45,582	88
Norfolk —	2013	1,288,320	273,371	136
Northampton —	965	617,600	131,757	137
Northumberland	1809	1,157,760	157,101	87
Nottingham —	774	495,360	140,350	181
Oxford —	742	474,880	109,620	148
Rutland —	100	128,000	10,356	82
Salop —	1403	897,920	167,639	119
Somerſet —	1549	991,360	273,750	177
Southampton —	1533	981,120	219,656	143
Staffard —	1196	765,440	239,153	199
Suffolk —	1566	1,002,240	210,431	134
Surry —	811	519,040	269,043	332
Suſſex —	1461	935,040	159,311	109
Warwick —	984	629,760	208,190	212
Weſtmorland —	721	461,080	41,617	57
Wilts —	1283	821,120	185,107	144
Worceſter —	674	431,360	139,333	207
York, E. Riding	1268	811,520	139,433	
—— N. Riding	2112	1,351,680	155,506	} 143
—— W. Riding	2633	1,685,120	563,953	
ENGLAND —	50,210	32,134,400	8,331,434	166
Angleſey —	401	257,280	33,806	84
Brecon —	731	467,840	31,633	43
Cardigan —	726	464,640	42,956	59
Carmarthen —	926	592,640	67,317	73
Carnarvon —	775	496,000	41,521	54
Denbigh —	731	467,840	60,352	83
Flint —	309	197,760	39,612	128
Glamorgan —	822	526,080	71,525	87
Merioneth —	691	442,240	29,506	43
Montgomery —	982	628,480	47,978	49
Pembroke —	575	368,000	56,280	98
Radnor —	455	291,200	19,050	42
WALES —	8,125	5,200,000	541,546	67
England and Wales	58,335	37,334,400	8,872,980	152

COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR EXTENT.

COUNTIES.	Sq. Stat. Miles.	Acres.
York, Weſt Riding	2633	1,685,120
—— North Riding	2112	1,351,680
—— Eaſt Riding	1268	811,520
1. York —	6013	3,848,320
2. Lincoln	2787	1,783,680
3. Devon —	2488	1,592,320
4. Norfolk	2013	1,288,320
5. Northumberl.	1809	1,157,760
6. Lancaſter	1806	1,155,840
7. Suffolk	1566	1,002,240
8. Somerſet	1549	991,360
9. Southampton	1533	981,120
10. Eſſex	1525	976,000
11. Cumberland	1497	958,080
12. Kent	1462	935,680
13. Suſſex	1461	935,040
14. Cornwall	1407	900,480
15. Salop	1403	897,920
16. Wilts	1283	821,120
17. Stafford	1196	765,440
18. Dorſet	1129	722,560
19. Glouceſter	1122	718,080
20. Derby	1077	689,280
21. Durham	1040	665,600
22. Cheſter	1017	650,880
23. Warwick	984	629,760
24. Hereford	971	621,440
25. Northampton	965	617,600
26. Leiceſter	816	522,240
27. Surry	811	519,040
28. Nottingham	774	495,360
29. Bucks	748	478,720
30. Berks	744	476,160
31. Oxford	742	474,880
32. Weſtmorland	722	462,080
33. Cambridge	686	439,040
34. Worceſter	674	431,360
35. Hertford	602	385,280
36. Monmouth	516	330,240
37. Bedford	430	275,200
38. Huntingdon	345	220,800
39. Middleſex	297	190,080
40. Rutland	200	128,000
ENGLAND	50,210	32,134,400
1. Montgomery	982	628,480
2. Carmarthen	926	592,640
3. Glamorgan	822	526,080
4. Carnarvon	775	496,000
5. Brecon	731	467,840
6. Denbigh	731	467,840
7. Cardigan	726	464,640
8. Merioneth	691	442,240
9. Pembroke	575	368,000
10. Radnor	455	291,200
11 Angleſey	402	257,280
12. Flint	309	197,760
WALES —	8,125	5,200,000
England and Wales	58,335	37,334,400

SCOTLAND and IRELAND are nearly equal to each other in Area, and together are equal to ENGLAND and WALES: wherefore the Population of Scotland, being 1,600,000, averages at 55 to a Square Mile; and the Population of Ireland, being about 4,250,000, averages at 146 to a Square Britiſh Mile. The UNITED KINGDOM averages at 130 to a Square Mile, including about 470,000 Soldiers and Sailors.

N.B. The Area of a Square Statute Mile is to the Area of a Square Geographical Mile as Three to Four.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 19.

"Proofs riſe on proofs, and ſtill the laſt the ſtrongeſt."

ALLOW me the liberty to make a few more remarks upon the Birmingham Mint, and I will promiſe to weary your reader's patience, and yours, no more. Poſſibly, I ought not to do it now, but I confeſs myſelf unable to reſiſt the temptation to ſtate at large the riſe, progreſs, and downfall of puffing.

The puff preliminary, and poetical, (though in proſe) muſt lead the van, in the form of the following extract from the Botanic Garden: This "magnificent and expenſive apparatus moves with ſuch ſuperior excellence, and cheapneſs, of workmanſhip, as well as with works of ſuch powerful machinery, *as muſt totally prevent clandeſtine imitation*, and in conſequence ſave many lives from the hand of the executioner: a circumſtance worthy the attention of a great Miniſter. If a civic crown was given in Rome for preſerving the life of one citizen, *Mr. Boulton ſhould be covered with garlands of oak.*" [Vol. ii. page 29.]

This was prior to, and intended, no doubt, to prepare the way for the iſſue of the penny and two-penny pieces, which were proclaimed in July 1797.

Theſe pennies were counterfeited in Feb. 1799 *: but notwithſtanding this

* The St James' Chron. (Feb. 5. to Feb. 7. 1799) contains an account of the ſeizure of a large number of counterfeit Soho pennies in the houſe of a coiner in Birmingham.

fact,

fact, obſerve how modeſtly the inventor of the Mint ſpeaks of it, and of its performance, in a card circulated at the latter end of that year.

SOHO MINT.

"This Mint, invented and executed by Mr. Boulton, is perfectly new in its principles; and is more accurate in its performance, and more powerful in its effect, than any mint in Europe.

"The coin produced by it differs from all money coined by any other means, in the following particulars:—It is perfectly circular; and all pieces of the ſame denomination are of equal diameter; by which means it is ſubject to a double trial, viz. both of meaſure and weight; but guineas and louis d'ors are only properly examinable by their weight, none of them being perfectly circular, ſo that a fixed gauge is not correctly applicable to them; but to Mr. Boulton's money it is applicable.

"The concavity of the new halfpence and farthings protects the devices, and makes it difficult to the falſe coiner to imitate by dies, for want of a ſufficiently nice apparatus to execute the money in that form; and the indented milled edges will prevent imitation, by the common mode of caſting in ſand moulds.

"The ſurface of this money is clearer and ſmoother than that of any copper money ever put into circulation; though not ſo perfect as gold or ſilver coin may be made.

"*The ſuperiority and difficulty of the workmanſhip*, and the intrinſic value of the money, *will prove great hindrances to counterfeiting*; and it is hoped that a full ſupply of this money, equal to the public demand, will, in a ſhort time, put all the falſe money out of circulation. 11th November 1799."

This being the puff commercial, and written in plain proſe, is not quite ſo hyperbolical in its deſcription as the poet's ſtatement quoted above. For the latter, however, may poſſibly be pleaded the *quid libet audendi poteſtas*, which allows the bearer inſpired to indulge themſelves in flights to which the humble wing of truth attempts not to ſoar. Mr. Boulton might, had he ſo pleaſed, have informed the readers of his card, that the concavity of the coins, and alſo the milled edges, are to be found in the copper money of Queen Anne: but ſuch, I preſume, is not the Birminghamway of doing buſineſs.

Here ends the copper age of the Soho Mint; to which has ſucceeded the ſilver age, uſhered in by the following puffs; whether official or not, I have no means of determining.

"We ſtated, ſome time ago, that the ingenious Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, anxious to remove, in ſome degree, the inconvenience ſo generally felt from the ſcarcity of ſilver money, has made propoſals to the Directors of the Bank of England to recoin Spaniſh dollars, at a very ſmall expence, without re-melting them. We alſo mentioned, that ſpecimens of this regenerated, and *very beautiful money (which is more difficult to be counterfeited than any coin ever before made)* had been preſented, and approved by the King, his Miniſtry, and the Bank Directors. [What a glorious Anticlimax, Mr. Urban!] But we are now ſorry to find that no engagement upon this ſubject has yet been entered into with that *patriotic Gentleman**, though we are not without a hope of having it ſhortly in our power to announce that ſo deſirable a plan has been finally adopted." [St. James's Chronicle, March, 1804.] "His Majeſty's head, and the reverſe are done in a maſterly ſtyle, forming a very beautiful coin, and will be *extremely difficult to counterfeit*." [St. James's Chronicle, May, 1804.]

"This re-coinage coſts about a farthing each piece. *It is not eaſily to be counterfeited in ſecret.*"† [St. James's Chronicle, May, 1804.]

"The dollars, with the impreſſion, arrived yeſterday at the Bank, from the ingenious Mr. Boulton's at Soho." [St. James's Chronicle, May 17, 1804.]

"*Counterfeits of the laſt coinage iſſued by the Bank have already made their appearance.*" [St. James's Chron. June 2, 1804.]

"*June* 19. *Mr. Bourne moved for*

* The St. James's Chronicle for May, 1804, ſtates the expence of this re-coinage to be about a farthing each piece. In Shaw's Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, Vol. ii. p. 118, the Soho Mint is repreſented as being able to ſtrike from 30,000 to 40,000 pieces in an hour. Take the day at 12 hours, and the number ſtruck at 35,000, and it will amount to 300,000 per day, which at one farthing each will give ſomething more than 300l. for each day's work. Well may Patriotiſm flouriſh in ſuch a ſoil!

† This puff ſeems to be by an indifferent, and more modeſt, hand.

leave

leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the counterfeiting of Dollars or Tokens.*"
[St. James's Chronicle, 1804.]
Sic tranſit Gloria Nummi! R. R.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.
(*Concluded from p.* 526.)

VARIATION. In our antient buildings, the variations in the Architecture are infinite, and it is curious to inveſtigate the ſeveral ſtyles introduced according to the age the changes have taken place, or additions made to the general works. Examples are rare to find the detached parts of a Caſtle, or any of our Churches, brought to a completion in one uniform deſign; owing, in moſt inſtances, to the length of years they were under the workmen's hands, and each ſucceeding Architect chuſing to introduce the prevailing mode of his own hour, rather than carry on the original plan. Wiſhing, in the preſent inſtance, to confine our obſervations to Churches, we inſtance Exeter and Saliſbury cathedrals, and Weſtminſter abbey church, as the principal examples of regular deſign. Of thoſe conſpicuous for their variations, are Canterbury and Glouceſter cathedrals, St. Mary Overy's, and St. Alban's churches. At Canterbury the older work is at the Eaſtern end in the Saxon manner, the Weſtern end being ſo low in the Architecture as the 15th century. At Glouceſter the older work is at the Weſt, while at the Eaſt the lines give the Pointed mode of late times. St. Mary Overy's, Saxon at the Weſt, Pointed at the Eaſt. St. Alban's, Saxon at the Weſt, Pointed at the Eaſt. Notwithſtanding this changeful method of ſtyles, Eaſt and Weſtward, it is evident, not alone from hiſtoric aſſurances, but from profeſſional experience, that the firſt ſtone was uniformly laid at the Eaſtern end; and in thoſe examples where the later modes are found at this part, the circumſtance muſt have ariſen from the original finiſhings there being found (from older degrees of workmanſhip) in a ſtate of decay: hence it became neceſſary to take down a certain portion in order to its being re-built; which, as before hinted, was never done by a proper reſtoration, but the Architecture of the times ſet up in preference to that deſtroyed, and in contempt of that which ſtill remained.

Variation in *Ornaments.* Our antient buildings, whether regular in deſign, or full of variations, ſtill their ornaments vary in the ſmaller parts. Confining this remark to one decoration the Capital, refer to Wells cathedral; the variations there are endleſs, and beautiful in the extreme, although the maſs of each Capital is the ſame. Theſe ornamental variations were done certainly with an idea to afford a continual ſucceſſion of objects, ſo as to engage the eye with ſomething new at each renewed exploration of ſuch delightful ſubjects.

Vault. A chamber under ground, arched over-head, &c.

Veſtry. A chamber in a church, where the veſtments of the clergy and the utenſils of the altar are kept. A grand one in Durham cathedral, lined with preſſes, ambreys, and an altar, &c.

View. [Being the oppoſite to Elevation.] Is the beholding an architectural object in perſpective, whereby the fronts, and ſide faces, the horizontal returns over head, or below the eye, the diminiſhing appearance of every particular comes on the ſight at one glance, without altering the poſition of the perſon thus engaged.

Vine leaf. Introduced in the friezes of our antient monuments, ſcreens, &c.

Undercroft. See *Crypt.*

Upright. Profeſſionally underſtood, is the front, or face of any building, &c.

Walls. In our antient Architecture they are of various thickneſſes, various ſorts of materials, variouſly conſtructed, and variouſly tooled, according to the nature of the edifices to which they make ſo conſiderable a part. Their ſcientific conſtruction and durability is every where confirmed by exiſting proofs, rarely giving way to Time, never to the power of Man, but with a reſiſtance which baffles common endeavours. Let us recollect old St. Paul's, where, according to Wren's own Memoirs, he paſſed two years in demoliſhing the walls with the aid of gunpowder, force of battering-rams, the loſs of many lives, &c. How do the modern walls ſtand up in trial of permanency? Who anſwers for the conſtruction of the preſent St. Paul's? See the gloomy aiſles, from the immoderate

* If this bill ſhou'd paſs into a ſtatute, I would recommend its title to be, *An Act for the diſcouragement of puffing.*

moderate and unneceſſary thickneſs of the walls, the yawning joints, &c. Reflect on the frequent repairs of the South tranſept of late years, &c. To call other modern walls up to judgment were below this ſtricture, their premature decay ſigning that decree of contempt to which they are ſo juſtly conſigned.

Warlike Inſtruments. See *Tapeſtry.*

Well for the Time. A cant word among ſome Antiquaries, and nearly the whole tribe of profeſſional men when diſcuſſing the merits of our antient ſtructures. Thus the Weſt, or ſide fronts of a church, "Well for the time, but the door of entrance ſhould not be in the *centre*, the mullions are too thick;" "Thoſe projecting chapels are *nuiſances endangering* the whole fabric." "Spires are *deformities* if of old rearing up, but ſhow charmingly, if *new*, and make an excellent job if permitted to be *ſtuck* on *one* or *two* ancient towers, which certain *enthuſiaſts* maintain never were intended, or from the nature of their deſign never could ſupport ſuch a *load*." "Theſe mouldings and ornaments want *re-cutting* to make them accord with the modern *fluſh, wire-drawn* way of embelliſhment." "*Down* with theſe ſtatues of Saints and Founders, they are ſuperſtitious things." "Take theſe ſtair-caſe turrets from *our* ſight; *ſtucco* the whole face of this '*crinkle crankle*' chapel." This interior is Well for the time; but the nave is *uſeleſs*, the choir-ſcreen muſt be *perforated, framed* and *glazed*; the ſide aiſles of the choir muſt be *ſhut out*; the altar-ſcreen *removed*, diſtant windows *darkened*; the Lady Chapel *laid* into the choir; monuments, and tombs of Popiſh characters, *torn up* and *thrown out* into the body of the building, or elſewhere." In ſhort, Well for the time, thus contemned, inſulted, and diſgraced, that thoſe who raiſed our antient works now ſleep in peace, and cannot behold the acts of thoſe who trample on their memories and their labours, from no other cauſe but that they were (continually we cry) natives of this land, and that we want employment, and we want ſomething new.

Well. Bearing religious appellations, as St. Winburga, Eaſt Deering, Norfolk, St. Patriſhew, near Crickhowel, Brecon, &c. are generally found adjacent to the Weſt fronts of churches, having the reputation of effecting many cures. Faith now-a-days goes not far in this, leſt ſuperſtitious epithets bear down the credulous who might otherwiſe wiſh to ſeek a remedy for their diſorders in theſe limpid reſervoirs.

White-waſh. The contemptible common expedient to *beautify* and render *clean* the interior of our antient churches, by obliterating the paintings on walls, damaging the ornaments, ſtatues, tombs, &c.

Wicket. A ſmall door worked within the pannels, and tracery of a large door filling in the opening of a gate of entrance, &c.

Windows. In our ancient Architecture, they yet come before us in ſpecimens innumerable, and through all ages. The Saxon ſtyle gives the circular head; the Norman, Pointed, or Engliſh ſtyle, preſents the pointed head, ſeen at firſt without mullions or tracery. In proceſs of time the pointed windows diſplayed columns, and ſimple arches dividing their openings: afterwards the columns changed into mullions of various mouldings, diverging into forms of tracery endleſs and ſurpriſing. The traceries ſtill going on, their ſweeping lines at length gave way to perpendicular diviſions with pointed heads, and interſecting communications. In concluſion, the various pointed heads, mullions, and ſweeps; fell under a depreſſive ſquare headed window, holding a few inſignificant diviſions of one or two mouldings, without any other veſtige of their former greatneſs and ſplendour. So of the antient works at large, a new Order of architectural things had arrived from foreign lands, overturning the long enduring reigns of our ancient ſtyles, their triumphs were no more; general admiration ceaſed to venerate, and all was night. With us the architectural horizon has in ſome ſort begun to brighten once more, in a few who are ſtruggling to bring the remaining grand ſtructures into notice by a publication of the Cathedrals, &c. but their attempts are weak, a barbarous modern profeſſional creation, called the Fantaſtic Order (ſee *Fantaſtic*) being too powerful an enemy for ſuch endeavours; the firſt being condemned as uſeleſs and ſuperſtitious; the ſecond approved as exhibiting the height of taſte and genius.

The mighty are fallen, the contemptible are riſing; thus runs the world away!

*** *A Continuation of the Architectural Proceedings at Weſtminſter Abbey Church will be given in Auguſt.*

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Bulldock, July* 20.

THAT the wax with which the bees build their combs is produced between the folds of their bellies, few will deny. However, ſhould any one not be ſatisfied with bare aſſertion, he may very eaſily convince himſelf of the truth of it, by only taking a bee in the ſummer ſeaſon, and, with the point of a penknife, he may very readily draw out the ſmall *laminæ* of wax from between the ſcales of the under-part of their bodies, and if he collects a few of theſe and makes trial of them, he will find them to be pure wax. Sometimes theſe *laminæ* of wax will increaſe to ſuch a ſize as to protrude beyond the outer extremity of the ſcales, and then the bee appears as if heavy-laden: this appears to have been the caſe with the bee which Mr. Thorley obſerved going into one of his hives, and which he caught, and upon examination found it to have ſix pieces of ſolid wax between the plaits of its belly; "here I have found it," ſays he, "at other times, and once I took away eight pieces together, and I knew it was wax, and nothing elſe." But Bonner combats theſe opinions, and thinks, from the rareneſs of ſuch caſes, it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that all the wax which the combs are made of is carried into the hive in this manner. Yet, had Bonner paid that attention to bees as he in his writings would fain make us believe, ſurely ſuch an engaging ſubject as this could not have wholly eſcaped his notice. But, when we conſider under what diſadvantages this gentleman made his experiments on theſe inſects, we need not wonder that he did not diſcover what others have done, who uſe glaſs hives; he only uſing the common hives. His conjecture, as to the production of wax, is both ingenious and ſatisfactory; but he does not mention from what part it is ſecreted. In the *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. 82. Dr. Hunter has given an account of the bee (*apis mellifica*), where he ſays, "the wax is an external ſecretion from the body of the bee, and diſcoverable between each of the ſcales of the under ſide of its belly."

Now, after ſaying thus much on the ſubject, I will juſt remark what I have obſerved among my own bees; for, during this ſummer, I have paid particular attention to one of my colonies, which is in boxes with glaſs backs; and while they were building againſt the glaſs of one of the boxes, for the purpoſe of importing their combs, I could with pleaſure obſerve them ſlip their hind legs down their bodies, and dexterouſly draw out a ſmall *lamina* of wax, which they very nimbly convey to the firſt pair of joints belonging to the proboſcis or nippers, and after paſſing it round a few times between thoſe apparatus, it is then applied to the purpoſe of architecture. This I have frequently obſerved at my leiſure moments; but they are ſo very quick in their motions, that a perſon muſt be very attentive to obſerve them; ſhould they ſtand upon the glaſs to perform this, as they ſometimes do, you then have a diſtinct view of them, and may with eaſe obſerve them draw forth the wax; and as ſoon as they have done this, they will return to applying it to the combs, and after a conſiderable time the ſame bee will be ſeen attempting to draw out another *lamina*. Hence it appears that every bee (I mean the neuters) uſes its own wax; and when its ſtock is exhauſted it leaves off building, and either goes to the collecting of honey, or poliſhes the work it has already begun, till Nature ſupplies it with more, when it again reſumes its former labour. Inſignificant as theſe inſects may appear in the eyes of ſome, yet to a philoſophic mind they muſt excite wonder and admiration, particularly in the conſtruction of their cells, the apertures of which are true hexagonal figures, a figure beſt adapted to the purpoſe intended, both for œconomy and neatneſs. Who could have taught them the higher geometry, in determining *maxima* and *minima*? Nought but God alone! who diſpenſes knowledge to the meaneſt inſect, that man with all his ſagacity can never arrive at.

P. S. I may inform Fidelis, page 319, that what Philomeliſſus means by an *imp*, is what the cottager calls an *eke*. Their method of making an *imp* or an *eke* is, to cut a large hole in the crown of an old hive, and ſet the hive of bees which want additional room upon this *eke*.

No perſon that keeps bees ſhould be without ekes, and ſhould have them of different depths, with boarded or barred tops to them, as they are very uſeful to put under occaſionally. The ſame may be done for boxes.

In the drawing of Hadley's Quadrant, the line P B is not drawn right; and, p. 513 l. 4. and 7, inſtead of ∠ SBC, read ∠ SCB. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Plymouth, July* 21.

AS I presume that your love of truth is such as to afford it on all occasions a ready reception, I make no apology for troubling you with this letter.

The assertion noticed in p. 496, "that in workhouses, and houses of correction, Religion is banished, and the truths of the Gospel never conveyed, is a serious reflection on our parochial establishments, and calls for the animadversion of all those who have it in their power to confute it by producing instances of a contrary practice. I have, therefore, read with satisfaction, the letter of your respectable correspondent, W. p. 496; and to his testimony in behalf of the workhouses of the Metropolis, I think it my duty to add mine in favour of that in this town.

The management of the poor in Plymouth is committed to 52 guardians, annually chosen; who appear to be so sensible of the importance of religious instruction to the poor, that for many years past a committee has been appointed, whose duty it is daily to attend the reading of Morning and Evening Prayers to the people in the workhouse; and on Sunday evening some portion of a Sermon or Lecture is read by one of the members of the committee.

I am not unacquainted with the manner in which this meritorious service has been performed; and I am convinced, from actual observation, that it has contributed to ameliorate the principles and conduct of those whose present and future welfare it is beneficently intended to promote.

I hope, that by giving this Letter a place in your Magazine, you will afford to the Author of the Reflection alluded to another opportunity of knowing, that there are *some* exceptions at least to his remark, and that it ought not to have been so indiscriminately applied.

Yours, &c. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 21.

A Correspondent, p. 521, inquires about Capt. John Perry, who published in 1716, in 8vo, "The State of Russia under the present Czar;" and, in 1721, "An Account of the stopping of Dagenham Breach," which he effected about the year 1717, and died Feb. 11, 1732-3. But has not your Correspondent confounded him with Charles Perry, M. D. who published in 1748, in a pompous folio, by subscription, "A View of the Levant," *who*, as I have heard, was brother to William Perry, Esq. of Turville Park, Bucks, husband of Miss Elizabeth Sydney, daughter and at length sole heiress of the Hon. Col. Thomas Sydney, brother to the three last Earls of Leicester of that family, and indeed of the whole Sydney family. Mr. and Mrs. Perry subscribed for 4 copies of the Doctor's work: but whether there were any connection between him and the Captain, I am totally ignorant.

Mr. Lysons, Art. Hendon, gives a tomb in the church-yard, of the "Rev. Samuel Nalton, S. T. B. Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, Curate of Hampstead, and Rector of Haversham, Bucks, 1706:" Arms, 3 boars. He was B. D. Dec. 18, 1665.

I cannot but wonder that another Correspondent, some pages farther on, who seems well acquainted with the present state of the Peerage, should not know that the Right Rev. and Hon. Charles, or Charles Dalrymple, Lindsay, Lil. Bp. of Kildare, is a younger brother of the Earl of Balcarras and Countess of Harlwicke. Lindsay is the family name of the Earls of Crawford, as well as of Balcarras.

Yours, &c. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 21,

I WILL be thankful to any of your Correspondents, if they could inform me, who are the Managers or Trustees of Queen Anne's Bounty, what the amount of the fund is, and whether any public report is made of their proceedings? Mr. Sheridan moved, some time past, in the House of Commons, for the accompts; but I have not been able to discover whether they were produced.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

KING'S STANLEY CHURCH and ST. WINIFREDE'S CHAPEL in our next.

We are sorry that Mr. DUNCAN'S ODE came too late for the present month.

Dr. T. will excuse our omitting his article of intelligence. It is not our habit to insert notices even of our own books intended *shortly to be published*; except on the blue cover, where they are regularly paid for as advertisements at the Stamp-office.

"LABOR ABSQUE LABORE" is referred to any intelligent Book-seller.

110. SCOTIA DEPICTA; *or, The Antiquities, Caſtles, Public Buildings, Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Cities, Towns, and Picturesque Scenery, of Scotland; illuſtrated with a Series of finiſhed Etchings, by* James Fittler, *A. R. A. and Engraver to his Majeſty, from accurate Drawings made on the Spot. By* John Claude Nattes. *With Deſcription, Antiquarian, Hiſtorical, and Picturesque. In* 48 *Plates, large Quarto.*

MR. NATTES accompanied Dr. Stoddart, and made the drawings which appear in his *Remarks on local Scenery and Manners in Scotland.*

The ſubjects of the preſent work are,

I. *Balgonie* Caſtle.
II. Fall on the River *Tilt.*
III. Ruins of *Pitſligo.*
IV. *Wallace Nook, Aberdeen.*
V. *Edinburgh.*
VI. *Gordon* Caſtle.
VII. *Taymouth.*
VIII. *Brechin* Caſtle.
IX. The Needle's Eye.
X. *Tarnaway* Caſtle.
XI. *Gannachie* Bridge.
XII. *Glaſgow* Infirmary.
XIII. *Dumfermline* Abbey and Mill.
XIV. *Lochan Eilan.*
XV. *Monzie.*
XVI. Water-fall at *Duneira.*
XVII. *Gilmerton* Quarry.
XVIII. The Port of *Inverary.*
XIX. *Cullean* Caſtle.
XX. A Plane Tree, 28 Feet 1 inch round, in *Perthſhire.*
XXI. *Dulſie* Bridge.
XXII. *Eglinton* Caſtle.
XXIII. View of the River *Divie.*
XXIV. *Perth*, from the North.
XXV. *Fingal's* Cave.
XXVI. *Staffa.*
XXVII. *Drummond* Caſtle.
XXVIII. *Melroſe* Abbey.
XXIX. Cavern in *Glen Croe.*
XXX. *New Galloway.*
XXXI. *Edinburgh* Caſtle.
XXXII. *St. Andrew's.*
XXXIII. St. Bernard's Well, *Laurencekirk.*
XXXIV. *Cromarty* Houſe and Bridge.
XXXV. *Barſkimming.*
XXXVI. *Elcho* Caſtle.
XXXVII. *Lauriſton* Caſtle.
XXXVIII. *Leſlie* Houſe.
XXXIX. The *Trofacks.*
XL. *Donne* Caſtle.
XLI. *Pluſcardine* Abbey.
XLII. *Glencoe.*
XLIII. *Dunblane* Cathedral.
XLIV. *Rowalan* Caſtle.
XLV. *Dryburgh* Abbey.
XLVI. *Huntley* Caſtle.
XLVII. *Dunkeld.*
XLVIII. Regiſter Office, *Edinburgh.*

Frontiſpiece—*Fingal's Cave*, Staffa.
Tail-piece—David Hume's Monument —and Panegyrick.

111. *Sketches of the Lives and Characters of eminent* Engliſh *Civilians; with an hiſtorical Introduction relative to the College of Advocates, and an Enumeration of the whole Series of Academic Graduates admitted into that Society from the Beginning of the Reign of* Henry VIII. *to the Cloſe of the Year* 1803. *By One of the Members of the College.*

"THE Author, being called, in due ſucceſſion, to the diſcharge of an office in the College of Advocates, had the curioſity to examine the treaſurer's books, and, on a review of the liſt of the members, was induced to tranſcribe the names for private reference. Enlarging his views, he annexed to many of the names ſuch particulars as he could collect without extraordinary inconvenience, and formed the idea of publiſhing a catalogue of the whole number of advocates admitted for nearly three centuries paſt." We commend his deſign and its execution; and, if we make ſuch additions to it as the nature of our Review admits, he will not, we truſt, conceive we inſinuate that his work is imperfect. The advocates and procurators belonging to the Court of Arches did not form a diſtinct ſociety till the reign of Henry VIII. when Dean Bodewell and other civilians and canoniſts, who had been admitted to the privilege of pleading in that court, formed a plan of aſſociation, and agreed to dwell in contiguous houſes, and enjoy a community of board. In 1568 Dr. Howic, dean of the Arches and maſter of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, procured from the Dean and Chapter of London a leaſe of Montjoy-houſe and contiguous buildings in the pariſh of St. Bene't, Paul's wharf. After two centuries the leaſe was ſurrendered, and renewed by the College of Doctors, till they bought it out by Royal aſſiſtance. The fire in 1666 removed them to Exeter-houſe in the Strand till their former manſion was rebuilt, 1672; and they were incorporated by charter 1768.

Anecdotes are annexed to moſt articles. The liſt begins with *Thomas Benet*, 1512; to whom we add, that he was præcentor of Saliſbury from 1541

1541 to his death, and that his monument and portrait in his Doctor's robes, on the South ſide of the choir, are engraved in the Antiquaries' Muſeum.—"The anſwer of *Valentine Dale* to the Duke of Parma, while the Spaniards were employed in fitting-out their grand Armada, is worthy of notice at a time when the French are preparing for a ſimilar invaſion. The Prince having ſaid that it was more for the intereſt of the Engliſh than of the Spaniards to make their peace, as the latter might eaſily repair a defeat, whereas the ill ſucceſs of the former in battle would be attended with the loſs of their kingdom; Dale replied to this effect: "Our Sovereign has ſufficient force to defend the country; and you muſt have reaſon to think that a kingdom is not eaſily ſubdued by the effect of one battle, ſince the Spaniſh Monarch has not been able to recover his dominions in the Netherlands even after many engagements and a long courſe of hoſtility." (p. 39.)

P. 13. "*John London*, fellow of New college, of which he was at length warden, obtained a canonry of Windſor and other preferments, and was one of the viſitors of the monaſteries; an unprincipled, profligate man; impriſoned for perjury, and died in the Fleet, 1543." His calumnies of Wyckham were copied by Leland, who refuted them. Lowth's Life of Wyckham, pp. 317—329

Dr. *Coſin* employed his great learning to eſtabliſh the oath *ex officio*, "tending to the diſcovery of a man's own offences and thoſe of his brethren;" which was aboliſhed by Parliament after the Reſtoration. (p. 57.)

William Oldys refuſed to proſecute as pirates thoſe ſeamen who had attacked Engliſh ſhips by virtue of a commiſſion from King James: and he refuſed to retract his opinion; the reaſons for which Sir John Trenchard, ſecretary of ſtate, declared amounted to high treaſon. Oldys was deprived of his office, and ſome of the priſoners were condemned and put to death.

P. 43. Dr. afterward Sir *Edward Clere* married the only daughter of Richard Fulmerſton, Eſq. of Theſford; and on her death, 1616, ſucceeded to his eſtate there.

P. 45. *William Drury*, who died in 1589. Qu. if Sir William Drury, of Hawſted, knight of the ſhire for Suffolk, ſlain in France by Sir John Borough, knt. 1589? A fine marble buſt of him in armour in the chancel at Hawſted.

The library of Dr. or Sir *John Gibſon*, judge of the Prerogative Court, who died 1618, was given by his deſcendants to the College. (p. 49.)

P. 59. *John Drury*, archdeacon of Oxford, and prebendary of Chicheſter, died 1614. Qu. of Pullburgh, Suſſex, of the Rougham family of Drury, and maſter in Chancery; married Alice Apeſley, of Pulborough?

John Ayliffe, LL. D. and fellow of New college, author of "The antient and preſent State of the Univerſity of Oxford, London, 1714," 2 vols. 8vo, and "A Vindication of himſelf," on being expelled the Univerſity, and "A new Pandect of Roman Civil Law, 1734," fol. is not mentioned.

P. 111. "*John Andrews*, fellow of Trinity-hall, maſter of the faculties, and chancellor of London. He died October 1747, teſtifying in his will his regard for the place of his education, to which he bequeathed the reverſion of 20,000l. for the improvement of the buildings, and the augmentation of the endowments; but the maſter and fellows diſapproving the conditions annexed to the bequeſt, refuſed to accept it."

P. 116. "*Charles Pinfold*, 1736, ſucceeded his father as official of Surrey, and was alſo advocate to the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1736 he was entruſted with the government of Barbados. He died Nov. 24, 1738, at the age of 80 years."

"*John Taylor*, ſon of a Salopian *tonſor*; yet his low birth did not preclude him from the advantages of an academical education. He obtained a fellowſhip at St. John's college, Cambridge, and the office of regiſtrar of that Univerſity, and, after his admiſſion into our ſociety, he became chancellor of Lincoln. Being perſuaded by his friends to take orders, he quitted Doctors Commons, roſe to eminence as a preacher, and was preferred to a reſidentiary-canonry of St. Paul's. He died April 14, 1766. Having been entruſted with the education of Lord Weymouth and Mr. Thynne, he was deſired by Lord Carteret, the grandfather of his pupils, to inſtruct them in the origin and nature of moral obligation and ſocial duty, and on the general laws of regular communities. Hence aroſe his learned work illuſtra-

tive

tive of the elements of the civil law. His editions of Lysias and Demosthenes exemplify his philological knowledge. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, and was also a respectable member of the Royal Society." (p. 117.)

"*Andrew Coltee Ducarel* had the honour of being a fellow of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, without being a great Philosopher or a very able Antiquary; nor do we find that he surpassed the generality of Advocates in the knowledge of his profession. He was superintendant of the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, and commissary of the diocese of Canterbury. He died May 29, 1785. The late Earl of Orford called him "a poor creature," for not manifesting an extraordinary readiness to comply with a request which related to antiquarian pursuits*; and Mr. Grose stigmatized him as "very illiterate," because he wished to procure assistance in writing an answer, in pure Latinity, to a letter received from a Foreign University. It is probable that the far greater part of the *elives* of our Universities would not have ventured to accuse Dr. Ducarel of extreme illiteracy for the want of a profound skill in the Latin language, though we admit that all the members of such seminaries ought to possess that qualification †; and the censure is at least *mal-àpropos*, considered as proceeding from one who, though an ingenious and facetious ‡ writer, was not an adept in philology or classical learning. Mr. Grose also affirms, that the Doctor was *constantly drunk every day* a little before his death. His liquor was generally Port, or, as he called it, *Kill-priest*. He certainly was not an *aquæ potor*, and had no disinclination to an exhilarating glass of generous wine; but this charge of intoxication is not supported by truth. The author of the Olio pleasantry adds, that our Civilian was "a large black man, with only one eye;" and that the verse of Virgil on the Cyclops,

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens,
cui lumen ademptum,

did not very ill describe him." (p. 119.)

P. 119. "Sir George Hay; his mind not being steadily poised, or happily harmonized, he died suddenly.—*Romano magis quam Christiano more.*" 1778.

P. 124. "Interest rather than superior merit procured for this civilian, in 1764, the rank and emoluments of his Majesty's advocate; and, on the death Sir George Hay, he was permitted to occupy the station of judge of the Admiralty. When he was rendered incapable, by the decline of his faculties, of a correct and satisfactory performance of the duties of that office, he resigned it for a pension. He died at his villa near Sudbury (a town which he represented in several parliaments) 21st March, 1803. The remarkable speech of Sir *James Marriott*, at the time of the American war, and his examination at the bar of the House of Commons, will long be remembered. His poems, though not unpleasing, are almost forgotten; his admonitory reports, and other professional publications, are the objects of occasional reference. He was less deficient in talents than in soundness of judgment. He was gay and volatile in his youth; and, when he filled the judicial chair, the attendants of the court were sometimes induced to imagine that they were listening to the desultory remarks and jocular effusions of the president of a festive meeting."

P. 127. "*William Scott*; 1779, was born at Newcastle, and educated at the oldest college in Oxford, absurdly called *University* college. To the character of an able tutor he added the reputation of a pleasing communicator of historical knowledge. The lectures which he gave as Camdenian professor drew a considerable concourse of students, and were admired both by the young and the old, but no persuasions have hitherto induced him to commit them to the press. When he first entered the precincts of the University he had not formed the intention of cultivating the civil law; but hearing that the advocates in Doctors Commons were not very numerous, and that a man of talents might easily obtain a great share of

* Perhaps a suitable *fee* did not accompany the request. EDIT.

† The master and fellows of one of the first colleges in Cambridge did not return an answer in the same language to a Latin letter presenting a Roman inscription; which letter, though written *without assistance*, was not disapproved by those good judges to whom it was shewn after it had been sent. EDIT.

‡ Mr. G. with Spenser, no doubt, was a "bold, bad wit, who spared neither sacred nor profane in his low pleasantry." EDIT.

of the emoluments attendant upon their practice, he readily took the hint, and the rapid flow of business with which he was gratified demonstrated the justness of the predictive remark. While he advanced in fame and fortune, his brother was equally successful in the common law; and Northumberland gloried in having produced such distinguished characters. In 1788 he followed Sir William Wynne in the office of advocate-general, and in other employments. He was also knighted; and in 1790 succeeded Bp. Halifax as master of the faculties; and was chose member for Downton. He now represents in parliament the University at which he was bred. In 1799 he was appointed judge of the Admiralty; but did not, as might have been expected, resign the chancellorship of London. He fills the seat of judicature with dignity, and his sentences are those of an able judge. Speaking of him as an orator, we may say, "*Illi parus & pressus et in quantum satis est profluens sermo non deest.*"

P. 180. "*French Laurence.* At the seminary at Winchester, and at Corpus Christi college, he improved those abilities which he had received from Nature. Having recommended himself to Mr. Burke, he was appointed as assistant to the managers of the trial of Warren Hastings; and, by the interest of the Duke of Portland, he obtained, on the death of Dr. Wenman, the professorship of civil law. The patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam invested him with a more public character, and gratified his ambition with a seat in parliament. His fluency of spirits quickly introduced him to considerable employment in the courts of the civilians, and his progressive experience established him as an eminent pleader. But it may be affirmed that the *lucidus ordo* is not always apparent in his speeches; that his prolixity weakens their impression and effect; and that he sometimes nearly overturns the chief points of a case in an ocean of detail and remark. Of his politicks we shall not speak; the parliamentary reports not only display his eloquence, but manifest the warmth of his Antijacobin zeal; and his literary talents are discoverable in the Rolliad."

P. 182. "*Charles Coote.* Either with a friendly view of drawing him from obscurity, or, which is more probable, from a desire of avoiding the calumnious attacks of disappointed individuals, Dr. Harris, as commissary of Surrey, required him to decide a cause of some delicacy and import. He complied with the solicitation, and defied the clamours of those who were displeased at the decision. For this exposure of himself to malignant obloquy, and for his service on other occasions, he had no other recompence than epistolary thanks. A pecuniary compensation was repeatedly offered to him by the executors of the opulent Judge, but was peremptorily refused by the Surrogate, who disdained to accept any part of the residuary property without the express consent of the testator." He is author of an English Grammar; a History of England to 1802; a History of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland; and other works. While the latter history languished, two-thirds of the impression were burnt. His Life of Cæsar is compiled from all the original documents he could procure, and is not ill adapted to the use of schools.

P. 189. *John Stoddart*, of Christ Church, has been called away from the precincts of the College by his appointment as King's advocate for Malta *. He is author of a picturesque work, intituled "Remarks on local Scenery and Manners in Scotland."

112. *A Treatise on* Cheltenham *Waters, and Bilious Diseases. Containing,* 1. *The Chemical and Medical Properties of the Saline Springs of* Cheltenham, *and its Neighbourhood*; 2. *Arrangement, and History of Bilious Diseases occurring in this Country*; 3. *The Uses of the Saline Waters in curing Diseases*; 4. *Directions for the most appropriate Mode of drinking the Waters*; 5. *Geological Experiments for the Discovery of new Saline Springs at* Cheltenham; 6. *The Nature and Uses of the Steel Well in Mr. Barret's Field. To which are prefixed, Observations on Fluidity, Mineral Waters, and Watering Places.* By Thomas Jameson, *M. D. Member of the Colleges of Physicians of* London *and* Edinburgh; *lately Lecturer on the Practice of Physick at the old* Finsbury *Dispensary,* London; *now resident Physician at* Cheltenham.

THE best analysis of this work will be the author's Preface:

"Cheltenham has arrived to that degree of consequence among mankind that its name has become as familiar all over the East and West Indies as it is in London.

* Some people say he is author of the article under review. EDIT.

This

This has arisen, in part, from the mildness and salubrity of its climate; for it is sheltered by distant hills, as if placed in the center of a large amphitheatre. But, as its chief reputation is owing to the celebrity of its springs in curing bilious diseases, it becomes an important consideration to have the nature of its water, and their modes of operation, in these intricate disorders, explained; which my experience in tropical climates has enabled me to undertake.

"As my object was to render this treatise worthy the attention of medical men, and, at the same time, as intelligible as possible to invalids, I have endeavoured to give a plain narrative of the properties of all the mineral waters in Cheltenham and its neighbourhood; and have prefixed a few introductory observations, explaining the new chemical names, and the acknowledged medical virtues, of substances usually found in mineral waters, on purpose to avoid the frequent interpretation of terms which would have occurred in the course of the work.

"The suspicions which prevailed among the visitors at Cheltenham, during the two last Summers, that the chemical properties of the saline waters were changed, and the apprehension that the fountains of health from whence they flowed would soon fail to yield a sufficient supply of water for the ordinary consumption of their votaries, determined me to investigate the subject; the result of which I now present to the publick.

"The Lower or Old Well, of greatest renown, has yielded, during the two last Summers, nearly the same quantity of water as formerly; but, in consequence of the increase of drinkers, it has generally been drank dry in the space of an hour and a half. The only difference of properties between the present and past state of the water consists in a less frequent discovery of the sulphureous smell than it originally possessed; but its dose and its virtues are nearly the same as they ever were.

"The Upper or King's Well has been gradually declining for some years past, particularly in the quantity of water it supplies. Few salts were made from it last Winter; and its water was so scanty this Summer that it was frequently consumed in less than half an hour. It seldom was perfectly clear, from the difficulty of raising so small a quantity of water from a great depth. It has not the hepatic smell it originally possessed; but its cathartic properties continue undiminished.

"The failure of this well, no doubt, increased the demand upon the other spa, but not to so great a degree as might be expected, because few persons were in the habits of drinking the water of the Upper Well except servants, who seldom visit Cheltenham on account of their health.

"To remove all apprehensions of future scarcities of water, by any extraordinary influx of company to Cheltenham, the author has diligently employed himself the whole past Summer in superintending the boring of the ground, in different places in the vicinity of the town, for the purpose of discovering new springs. It appears, from his researches, that a sufficiency of water, to supply any demands that can possibly be made upon the place, will soon be obtained.

"Two additional springs have already been discovered, which contain saline water not inferior to that of the established spas in chemical or medical virtues; one of which supplies such abundance of water that it is intended to convert it to a well.

"As this treatise is chiefly intended for practical uses, the history of bilious diseases has occupied the largest part of it; and for the accurate discrimination of those cases which require a purging plan from those that do not, the whole of bilious complaints usually occurring in this country have been separately considered, and, for the sake of perspicuity, are arranged into a concise system.

"As brevity has likewise been a principal consideration with the author, every subject foreign to the professed objects of the treatise has been avoided. No more chemical discussion has been introduced than was absolutely necessary to support the opinions advanced. Some observations were necessary to be made on baths, and those auxiliary remedies which render the waters more efficacious in curing diseases; and upon the nature of the soil of Cheltenham, a subject unexplored, but may lead to a knowledge of the origin of purging chalybeate waters. These subjects, however, are confined to a very few pages of the work.

"As there never was any publication on the properties of the Royal Spa, I have briefly stated the analysis I have made.

"The more valuable any remedy proves, the more liable it is to be abused. This is most obvious with respect to sea-bathing, calomel, and Cheltenham waters, neither of which can be used imprudently without serious consequences. This treatise is intended to remove prevailing errors with regard to Cheltenham water and calomel. The imprudent use of the former occasioned Dr. Saunders to calculate that a third of the whole number of the drinkers of Cheltenham water was hurt by persevering in the purging plan *.

"No doubt great mischief has arisen from writers recommending the purging springs of Cheltenham in nervous diseases,

* "Preface to Dr. Saunders on the Liver, 3d edition."

and

and in cases where the vital powers are greatly diminished. It is not surprising that patients should deceive themselves, when the faculty propagate errors, and praise mineral waters indiscriminately. In a late treatise on Cheltenham water it is observed, that it is proper for consumptions, dropsy, and nervous debility; for it braces the nerves, and endues them with new vigour*. And the same dangerous doctrines have been since promulgated in the Cheltenham Guides†. In a medical publication on Cheltenham waters, the latest and most popular, they are recommended, especially in nervous diseases, which the author exemplifies by a case of palsy of the side being cured by them, as related to him by the patient himself; and adds, that several other cases came within his own experience‡. Whereas, the only notice taken of bilious diseases in that treatise is in the following words: "Complaints within the abdomen, from foulness of the alimentary canal, obstructions, or redundancy of the bilious secretion, enlarged spleen, &c." are benefited by the waters.

"But another more frequent cause of mischief arises from patients using the water indiscriminately, without medical advice. It is not uncommon for persons to commence a course of purging from a supposition that they are bilious; and for those who are really bilious to prosecute a purging plan without knowing to what extent purging water can be taken with safety. Prudence requires that invalids should always be directed, before they drink the waters, whether they are to pursue a laxative or a purging plan; and, after they have continued their use a certain time, to know whether changes have taken place in their constitution or their disease to interdict their farther use.

"I have subjoined an account of the newly-established chalybeate well at the upper end of Cheltenham, the nature of which the publick were unacquainted with, although many persons drank the water. I have perhaps entered more fully into the consideration of its medical virtues than a secondary object of this treatise requires, or experience has authorised; but, from its being a simple carbonated chalybeate, similar to that of Tunbridge Wells, and numerous others in these kingdoms, which differ little from each other in their medical application, the same observations will serve for the administration of any other simple chalybeate that have been given for this water.

"I have called it Steel Well, to distinguish it from the saline spas, with which it has been frequently confounded, although they differ so essentially in their nature that the saline and steel waters are used in different kinds of diseases, and most frequently in those of an opposite nature.

"From my own observations, as well as those of others, made upon this water last year, it was then stronger than it proved this Summer: perhaps the long-continued hot and dry weather, from the superficial situation of the well, decomposed its water; and there is reason to believe, when some projected improvements of the proprietor have taken place, that it will become a powerful tonick, and prove a valuable acquisition to the town of Cheltenham and its visitors."

In the neighbourhood of Cheltenham are seven other impregnated springs: the *Hyde* spring, in Prestbury parish, two miles and a half from Cheltenham; one in *Cleeve* field, four miles; one at *Arle*, a mile; at *Walton*, seven miles; at *Barnwood*, eight miles; at *Nanton* farm, nine miles; at *Walsworth* hall, three miles from Gloucester. All these different saline springs in the vale, when examined by chemical tests, afforded the same kind of precipitations, differing from one another in proportion of ingredients only. (p. 51.) Dr. J. intended to have made a particular analysis of the lower spring, but was refused, by the renter of the spa, a single gallon of water for that purpose. (p. 58.) "European diseases in warm climates are few and uniform. In the East Indies the hepatitis and cholera morbus prevail in the dry season; and the remittent fever and flux in the rainy season. The two former are most common among those who undergo great fatigue; but the latter are the most fatal. It is the remains of these diseases that fill Cheltenham with bilious patients." (p 73.) "The waters are of more service in these cases than in most others, to carry off the bile: but they ought to be drank in small doses, that the stomach loaded with bile may be able to retain them. There will often be occasion to use the water warm in this state of the stomach. But not to encourage much vomiting; as, in all cases of redundant bile, the proper exit is downwards." (p. 85.)

113. *Plain Remarks on Fever, with the Treat-*

* "Barker on Cheltenham Water, pp. 28, 29, 33. 1786."

† "Tour to Cheltenham by Moreau, pp. 56, 60, 1799."

‡ "Dr. Smith on Cheltenham Water, pp. 57, 62. 1787."

to explain the Origin and Nature of the Fever which lately appeared in Newcaſtle. *Addreſſed to the Inhabitants, by* James Wood, *M. D. one of the Phyſicians to the Infirmary, Diſpenſary, &c.*

"THIS fever, called Typhus (from the Greek word Τυφος, ſignifying *Stupor*), appears in ſome climates at certain ſeaſons of the year, and diſappears again at other ſeaſons. In this country it commonly begins to prevail in the months of October and November; it is much leſs frequent in the Spring months, and very commonly almoſt diſappears in Summer. Under certain circumſtances it will appear almoſt in any ſeaſon; but theſe circumſtances do not frequently take place in Summer; ſometimes they do in particular ſituations; and, when every other part of this town is free from fever, it will often rear its head in the Caſtle-garth or neighbourhood, or in Pipewell-garth in Gateſhead. Although it commonly appears more general in the Winter months, yet many years have paſſed, within the laſt ſeven years, with little or no fever in Newcaſtle; which can only be accounted for by that particular ſtate of the weather which is immediately favourable to its origin not taking place, as all other circumſtances are the ſame. The ſame fever alſo ariſes under circumſtances not connected with the general ſtate of the air or weather; it will appear in places in which many perſons ſleep, or are crouded together without proper ventilation and cleanlineſs, as in ſhips, jails, lodging-houſes, or where a large family is confined to one room. The ſame fever alſo ariſes from fatigue, with great exertion, followed by expoſure to damp or wet, and the uſe of heating liquors. The body, heated and weakened, is more ſenſible of cold and rain; and chillineſs or ſhivering takes place, which is the firſt ſymptom of the febrile ſtate. That particular ſtate of the weather, which commonly prevails at this ſeaſon, produces more or leſs of debility, and lays a general foundation for fever. The preſent fever does not appear to have been alone the effect of the weather; fatigue, with great exertion, and local cauſes, have combined with the weather to produce it, and made, perhaps, the effects of cold with rain or wet cloaths more ſenſibly felt. Nothing more evidently ſhews when the ſeaſon is likely to be unhealthy than the vegetable kingdom. It was remarkable that vegetation, during the laſt dry weather, drooped more than uſual, and ſuffered in a great degree in this neighbourhood. The ſeaſons in America, which ſeemed moſt favourable to the production of fever, were long, hot, and dry.

"A fever, though but little heard of, appeared in different parts of Newcaſtle in July and Auguſt, highly nervous and not in the leaſt putrid. This fever appears as little putrid, and much leſs nervous. Poor living, or want of ſufficient food, is another concurring cauſe of fever generally called *Low Fever*. Every variety of this fever, even the leaſt putrid, may go on to produce contagion: the preſent fever has not appeared to me to go on to this ſtate. There was, in 1791 and 1792, more fever in Newcaſtle, with leſs alarm, becauſe more gradual; that of July and Auguſt little heard of."

The reſult of Dr. W's obſervations is, "that the fever at preſent prevailing in Newcaſtle has nothing extraordinary in its hiſtory, except that it affected many on the ſame day, Oct. 19, and the few following; and that this extraordinary circumſtance can only be attributed to the ſtate of the air at that particular time, which does not now exiſt, and muſt have only exiſted for a few days: nor is there now any danger to others, except from contagion, which may be avoided; but the tendency to produce it is increaſed by vinous and ſpirituous liquors; and that bark and wine and opium have not proved ſucceſsful means for the cure of this fever, which is ſubſiding almoſt as quickly as it has appeared; and that it has often prevailed in Newcaſtle before, to the ſame and greater extent, without producing ſo much alarm; and that the mortality attending the preſent fever has not, on the whole, been greater than in fevers of former years; and that a juſt medium is to be obſerved between the doctrine of little or no danger from contagion, or of there being no ſuch thing as contagion (as is now held forth by many members of the medical ſocieties of Edinburgh), and between the alarm lately given by one or two medical perſons of this town, of the great danger of contagion in the prevailing fever, by the ſame perſon or perſons too, I believe, who repreſented, laſt year, that, under the ſame circumſtances, there was no danger from contagion."

114. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* Trinity in the Minories, *on* Wedneſday, Oct. 19. *By* Henry Fly, *D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. Miniſter of the ſaid Pariſh.*

TO the Volunteers of the pariſh; from Iſaiah xxxvi. 1. compares the circumſtances and conduct of Hezekiah with the preſent juncture.

115. *A Penitential Sermon, preached in the* Spaniſh *and* Portugueſe Jewiſh *Synagogue in* Bevis Marks, *on* 3*d* Heſvan, 5564 A. M. *anſwering to the* 19*th of* October, 1803, *in Conformity to a Royal Edict appointing that Day for a general Faſt, and for the Purpoſe of invoking, by penitential Prayer, Succeſs to his Majeſty's Arms,* &c. *By* J. Luſia.

WE would not entertain the ſmalleſt doubt that Religion and Piety, as well as Loyalty, obtain among the Iſraelites of the preſent day. Strong traits of both appear in this ſermon. Yet, through them, an *intereſt* ſuggeſts, p. 21, that, even in the enemy's country, it cannot be ſuppoſed their prayer is in favour of their ſucceſs. "A farther corroboration that ſuch rumour is unfounded may be drawn from the conſideration, that, if any diſaſter was to befall the credit of theſe kingdoms, our brethren that ſojourn in the enemy's land would feel the deſtruction as well as ourſelves. It would be the ruin of thouſands; ſince it is a well-known fact that the capitals and effects of many thouſand foreigners are centered here." The dedication and diſcourſe abound with the moſt flattering effuſions of gratitude to the rulers of the ſynagogue who appointed the preacher to perform the ſervice, which cloſes with a devout prayer, ſuited to the occaſion. The text is 1 Sam. xvii. 47.

116. *Letters on religious Subjects, written by divers Friends deceaſed; now firſt publiſhed, by* John Kendall.

ANONYMOUS letters can never convey inſtruction or edification. Theſe are ſuppoſed to be part of the correſpondence of the late Dr. Fothergill. Great pains are taken, in the preface, to ſet them forth as "tending to ſhew the diſpoſition and views of the Society better than a treatiſe written purpoſely in defence of the principles profeſſed by it." Theſe principles are in nothing different from thoſe of Chriſtians in general, as ſet forth in the Goſpel. "It is true, they more inſiſt upon the practice of piety and a virtuous conduct than upon ſpeculative views of the truth, or ceremonial inſtitutions, which *may be helpful to thoſe who uſe them conſcientiouſly* (why not then to men who profeſs greater attention to conſcience?) but are not eſteemed eſſential to our happineſs," though expreſſly enjoined as ſuch by our Divine Maſter, of whom they profeſs "fully to believe what is ſaid in the Holy Scriptures, and that there is no ſalvation but in and through Him." They prefer thinkers on "theſe aweful truths with deep reverence—yet deſire to be united with the living body of Chriſt, which conſiſts of members diſtinguiſhed by various names and profeſſions, and diſperſed through different parts of the earth. Theſe they deſire to embrace as brethren in Chriſt, partakers of the ſame privileges of which all the children of one univerſal Parent and the one Saviour partake."

113. *Addreſs to the Society of Friends commonly called* Quakers, *on their excommunicating ſuch of their Members as marry thoſe of other Religious Perſuaſions.*

A CHARGE is here brought againſt the Quakers, which loudly calls on them to repel it, that they unjuſtly "*diſown* thoſe members who marry any one not profeſſing and ſubſcribing to the ſame religious creed as themſelves, on a miſconſtruction of the Apoſtolic injunction, 'Be not unequally yoked,' and the being married by a prieſt. Yet the Society have not taken any other notice of thoſe who annually pay tithe than to adviſe them officially to deſiſt from a practice ſo contrary to their rules and orders, until, a very few years ago, they refuſed their ſitting in their meetings of buſineſs, and would not accept of from them the accuſtomed ſubſcriptions they annually call on their members for." Marriage by a prieſt cannot be blended with tithes any more than keeping a ſchool by a clergyman, to which, this writer ſays, the Quakers have frequently ſent their children. He ſhews the whole is a ſcruple to which the firſt founders of Quakeriſm, Barclay, Penn, and Fox, were ſtrangers. "When any public body make ſuch high profeſſions, the realization is always to be ſuſpected; and behind ſuch pretenſions generally lurks error or guilt, as their almoſt unavoidable concomitant." The anſwer to this objec-

tion, given by ſome, "I am quite convinced that this is a juſt and neceſſary rule to be obſerved by us, becauſe it was made by thoſe who were directed by right or divine wiſdom," would ſanction every perverſion of right rules of morality, and authoriſe any crime. "Under this ſanction the unſanctified of your ſect, as well as others, have fought a refuge; and as long as any religious body ſhall hold it up as the only rallying point of divine virtue, the vicious will flock to it under hypocritical garbs, and error, inſtead of truth, will continually be its conſequent offſpring." The Quakers in Ireland have felt the indecency of public marriages, "where the parties marrying, in ſpite of thoſe delicate feelings which God and Nature have given on ſuch occaſions, generally remain, for above two hours, the ſpectacles of a curious multitude*." Some have determined ſuch meetings to be more private, and have been *excommunicated*..... "In Scotland and Wales, where many of your Society formerly lived, there are now very few remaining. Even in the metropolis of Great Britain ye have three meeting-houſes leſs than ye had a few years ago; and, from the preſent decreaſed ſtate of your Society, ye have lately thought proper to unite the quarterly meetings of two neighbouring counties ſo as to form only one. This ye have done in ſeveral inſtances, though your cuſtom, when your members were more numerous, was for each county to hold a quarterly meeting for itſelf; and very lately, on account of this increaſe of church power and ſpirit of inquiſitorial authority, many of your members, and ſome of the moſt reſpectable part in Ireland, have ſeceded from your Society. And of thoſe who compoſe your meetings for public worſhip, a conſiderable part are not members of your Society, being excommunicated for marrying thoſe of another profeſſion." (p. 39.) Here ſeems to be duplicity on both ſides, both in the *diſowners and the diſowned*, which leads us to believe the truth of the aſſertion we have heard, that, ſo long as the parties ſubſcribe to the fund, the diſownment paſſes for nothing. "By diſfranchiſing from your body perſons of the deſcription I have been alluding to, ye have ſeparated from you many men and women of intrinſic and ſuperior worth; meanwhile, the vain, the irreligious, and aſſuming, have been ſubſcribing to your forms, in order to obtain power; for, it is notorious that there are men, taking an active part in your diſcipline, whoſe conduct will not bear the ſcrutinizing eye of Virtue or Juſtice, whoſe only merit is that of being rich, and poſſeſſing an unbounded aſſurance, and who have never been known to diffuſe that happineſs around them, in their reſpective ſpheres of life, which religion and humility point out to their true diſciples." (p. 41.) This deſcription of diſowned people are not permitted to have a meeting appointed at their interment. (p. 42.)

"As diſownment is the particular ſubject of this little work, it is conſidered to be quite proper to give the reader a copy of one of thoſe anonymous anathemas, which, if any thing can make it more contemptible, inefficient, and cowardly, than it is in itſelf, is its having no ſignature, either of the body it is iſſued from or their appointed agent or clerk:

"*Monthly Meeting, the of Month*, 1804.

"*A. B.* a member of this Meeting, having been married by a prieſt, and to a perſon not in religious profeſſion with us, was viſited by appointment, but not to ſatisfaction, he knowing his ſaid marriage to be contrary to the rules of our Society, yet endeavouring to juſtify himſelf therein. This Meeting, therefore, diſowns the ſaid *A. B.* as a member of our Society; yet deſires he may come to ſee the inconſiſtency of ſuch marriages with our religious profeſſion." *Note ſubjoined.*

118. *Correſpondence between the Right Honourable Lord* Redeſdale, *Lord High Chancellor of* Ireland, *and the Right Honourable the Earl of* Fingall, *from* Auguſt 28 *to* September 26, 1803; *and the Narrative of the Rev.* Patrick O'Neill, *a Pariſh Prieſt of the County of* Cork, *referred to in the ſaid Correſpondence. To which is added, a Letter from Dr.* Coppinger *to Lord* Redeſdale. *(See p. 257.)*

THESE letters have made their appearance in the public news-papers. Their

* Is there not equally violation of decency and feeling at their funerals, when the neareſt relatives are kept contemplating the coffined remains of their departed friend, while the congregation are waiting for a word, or the preacher pouring forth the moſt unconnected and whining harangues? EDIT.

Their object is to point out and check the turbulent, disaffected spirit of the Catholic Clergy, not excepting those high in office. Some circumstances alluded to in the later letters by the Chancellor are answered in notes. The Earl discontinued the correspondence. After some interval it recommenced, and four letters were interchanged; but as the latter have not got into circulation, the same motives do not exist for their publication as for that series now laid before the publick. As soon as they are, they will be printed separately, for the convenience of those who may purchase the foregoing.

The confidential correspondence being, by some persons, communicated to some of the Catholic Clergy, produced a defence of Mr. O'Neill by himself, supported by a defence of his Diocesan, whose letter on the subject to the Chancellor, and the Chancellor's answer, terminate the whole.

119. *A free and candid Examination of a Pamphlet intituled "The Substance of a Speech intended to have been spoken in the House of Lords by* Richard Watson, *Lord Bishop of* Landaff, *Nov. 22, 1803;" with Strictures thereon. To which are added, a few Remarks by the Author, arising from the present Position of Affairs and some recent Occurrences.*

THE examiner objects to the general arming, in a moral view; to the discharging the national debt, in an honourable view, or as a public benefit, and of use only to the land-owner or land-speculator; and even the practicability of it is doubted; and the proposition is compared with a similar one by Mr. Hutchinson, mentioned by Hume. The dangerous consequence of his Lordship's proposal, respecting paying the Irish Catholic Clergy out of the public money, and of repealing the Corporation and Test Act, is pointed out. The author concludes with pointing out the propriety of foreigners paying equally with natives to the income tax for their property in the funds; and a compliment to the present Administration, "upright" in their intentions, manly and open in their dealings, conscious of deserving it, they call for the judgment, and demand the confidence, of their country, how justly, the unanimous support of a grateful nation testifies." (p. 40.)

120. *A concise Vindication of the Conduct of the Five suspended Members of the Council of the Royal Academy. By Authority.*

PAINTS, in minute detail, the unhappy effects of cabal and faction in a flourishing scientific society, begun in the presidency of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and, since his death, carried to such a height as to make the *Council*, in a majority of which the whole authority is vested, subservient to the *General Assembly*.

121. *A concise Review of the "Concise Vindication," &c. &c.*

THE Reviewer, whom we suspect to mark himself in the note, p. 25, as "he who had decorated and led forth the triumphal procession of Art and Philosophy," asserts the dangerous power of the General Assembly even to expel obnoxious members.

122. *The Confessions of* J. Lackington, *late Bookseller at the* Temple of the Muses; *in a Series of Letters to a Friend. To which are added, Two Letters on the bad Consequences of having Daughters educated at Boarding-schools.*

THESE miscellanies of his own observations, with the sentiments of others, may be called the *experiences* and *conversion* of J. Lackington—very different from those of Jean-Jaques—and very different from his reflections when in business at London and now in retirement at Alveston—*a Methodist!* The hints on boarding-schools are too just.

123. *The Revelation of* St. John the Divine *compared with itself and the rest of Scripture; with occasional Corrections of the Translations.*

THIS Analysis is divided into eight Visions;

I. Containing Chapters i. ii. iii.
II. Chap. iv.—x. to ver. 8.
III. Chap. x. from ver. 8, and Chap. xi.
IV. Chap. xii. xiii. xiv.
V. Chap. xv. xvi.
VI. Chap. xvii. xviii.
VII. Chap. xix. xx.
VIII. Chap. xxi. xxii.

124. *An Appendix to the Revelation of* St. John *compared with itself and the rest of Scripture, &c.; containing a Recapitulation and Conclusions from the preceding Tract.*

THE Visions are here ranged in as many periods; and a short symbolical dictionary is added. "The interpreter has

has firſt to diſcover the epoch of the 1260 prophetical years of the Romiſh apoſtacy; and, having found this, he will, in due time, overcome the leſs difficulties. Mr Mede, Dr. H. More, Mr. Jurieu, Sir Iſaac Newton, and Mr. Whiſton, ſeem to me to have proved, beyond all doubt, that the epoch required muſt be placed in or before the year 455 or 456. I muſt ſatisfy myſelf with recommending to the reader their works after he has ſtudied and analyzed the Apocalypſe itſelf; and ſhall exhibit a ſeries of facts, without the knowledge of which the Revelation appears to me, in ſome parts, unintelligible; but which being admitted, the interpreter, I apprehend, will be much aſſiſted toward the more perfect underſtanding of the divine book, which, as Mr. Mede, p. 582, expreſſes it, "appears for the frame and quality of the admirableſt prophecy in Scripture. And, as much as the divine revelation of ſpiritual truths in the New Teſtament ſurpaſſes the Old, for evidence and clearneſs, ſo the prophetical part of the New, for the fabrick and ſureneſs of the grounds of interpretation, exceeds all the prophecies of the Old *."

125. *An* Iriſh *Catholick's Advice to his Brethren how to eſtimate their preſent Situation and repel* French *Invaſion, Civil Wars, and Slavery. By* Dennys Scully, *Eſq. Barriſter at Law. The Second Edition, reviſed by the Author; with a Preface and Notes.*

MR. S. ſeems more afraid of modern Philoſophy than of old Popery, and very juſtly prefers the Ignorance of the latter to the falſe Illumination of the former. The former edition of his work, publiſhed in Auguſt laſt, has been long out of print, and never came before us. Some perſons have ſold copies of a pirated one, under the pretended ſanction of a member of the Imperial Parliament. Theſe appear to be much mutilated, and more incorrectly printed than even the former edition. In a Preface of 44 pages, which is more than half the length of the Advice, the former edition is defended; and it is obſerved not to be "a fit place to dwell upon the expediency of removing theſe political reſtraints, which ſeparate the profeſſors of the different perſuaſions in the empire from each other *. Still leſs does it appear to be fit, or even rational, to blend matters of purely political concern with thoſe theological controverſies which, in almoſt all other countries, have long been conſigned to repoſe, even by the miniſters of the reſpective ſyſtems of faith. It behoves us now to provide the means of giving compactneſs to the ſtrength of the Empire, of employing all hands, conciliating all hearts, and concentrating and animating our great phyſical force, for the purpoſe of repelling a towering deſpot, whoſe power is tremendous, and whoſe aim is our ruin. A view of that fatal gulf which has ſwallowed up other nations, and which is open to receive us (we know not how ſpeedily), ought to induce men of all perſuaſions to turn to *each other* for ſupport and affection, not to perſevere madly in all the illiberality of haughty excluſion and unchriſtian diſcord. It is the intereſt of France *alone* to prolong and inflame this diſcord among us—this is the avenue to her ſucceſs. It is her policy to divert our fears, and miſlead our attention from her enormous projects, now ready to burſt upon our heads. That policy is unhappily abetted by vain and frivolous diſcuſſions of imagined poſſibility of danger, provoked by wrangling controvertiſts in an eternal outcry againſt *Popery*. They who diſtract the public mind, and waſte the public energies, by ſuch aggreſſions at this criſis, may be well-meaning or well-affected ſubjects, but they are playing the game of France in this country. No man can be ſo beſotted as not to perceive that their outcry and invectives tend only to miſlead the Proteſtants, and to teize and exaſperate the Roman Catholicks, of Ireland. Nor can any man be ſo infatuated as to reckon upon the certain or

* "The writer does not mean to *vilify* that good man by ſuppoſing him to be ſo bad a critick, or ſo *wicked* a being, as to have deſigned the *French* revolution in his comment on the fall of the tenth part of the city." If certain contradictions can be got over, *it* "may be the event foretold, and England be ſtill ſubject to Rome, which in that caſe it muſt be."

* See, on this head, the writings of the Rev. Mr. O'Leary, the Rev. Dr. Milner, Mr. M'Kenage, Mr. Newenham, &c.; alſo, Mr. Plowden's Hiſtory of Ireland down to 1801, ſaid to have been compoſed at the inſtance, and under the auſpices, of the preſent Prime Miniſter.

even

even probable overthrow of French invasion if our population be thus miſled, alienated, and exaſperated."

126. *Admonitions to the People of the* Britiſh *Empire, on the preſent Criſis.*

THE Royal Bookſeller will never be reproached with neglect of patriotic duty.

Sat patriæ Priamoque datum; ſi Pergama dextrâ
Defendi poſſent, etiam hac defenſa fuiſſent.

127. *Brief Remarks on the* Mahratta *War, and on the Riſe and Progreſs of the* French *Eſtabliſhment in* Hindoſtan, *under the Generals* De Boigne *and* Perron.

THE Mahrattas, as a people poſſeſſing weight in the political balance of India, are of very modern date; they took root and flouriſhed under the diſtractions of the Mogul Empire, till at length they menaced the Imperial Court of Delhi, and ultimately uſurped the power, and impriſoned the perſon, of the rightful Sovereign. The efficient ſovereignty of the Mahratta nation began in Shahjee, and continued in his ſon, Sewajee, till a Peſhwah or prime miniſter abſorbed it, and was recognized as the lawful head and chief executive power of the united empire, till the feudal chiefs became independent princes. The ſtrength of the Mahratta ſtates was divided between three of them at the breaking-out of the late war. On the arrival of Marquis Wellefley in India, 1798, his attention was immediately attracted by the French intrigues begun with the Mahrattas by De Boigne, who, 1784, gave up his commiſſion in the Company's ſervice at Madras, and wandered into Bengal, and, when Mr. Haſtings was at Oude, pretended to proceed, by Iran and the Caſpian Sea, to Ruſſia. He ſoon joined and aſſiſted Sindia and his nephew Dowlat Row, the French army in whoſe ſervice was commanded by Perron. De Boigne ſettled in England, whence Buonaparte invited him, and received from him information on the ſtate of India. Under pretence of re-occupying Pondicherry, 1400 of the beſt troops, 200 of them picked men, and a ſtrong naval armament, were ſent out, who ſoon found themſelves circumſcribed by the preſent Governor-general, who concluded an alliance with the Peſhwah, thereby counteracting the meditated ſchemes of treaſonable aggreſſion againſt their lawful ſovereign by the confederated chieftains Sindia and the Raja of Berar. It became the imperious duty of the Governor-general to protect the empire committed to his charge, and, by all juſtifiable means in his power, to eſtabliſh Britiſh influence paramount to that of French throughout the Mahratta empire. The early defection of Perron is accounted for from the circumſtances of his caſe: attacked ſooner than he expected, he was taken unprepared, and by ſubmiſſion preſerved his ſmall ſaving of 650,000 l. ſterling. The eſtimated ſtrength of Sindia's regular infantry, excluſive of garriſons and irregular infantry, was 72 battalions, amounting to 39,050 men, with 4600 Allygools, or country troops, or total number in the brigades 43,650, and 464 guns; and the revenue appropriated to the ſupport of the French military force in India 1,632,261 l. ſterling.

128. *Strictures on the Second Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry under the Abuſe Act to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, relative to* Chatham *Cheſt. By an old and late Governor of that Inſtitution.*

A VINDICATION of the Governors of that Cheſt now, after its funds had been adminiſtered, fixed, and confirmed by a decree and commiſſioners under the *Great Seal of England*; a copy of which was tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, but omitted in their report, and the inquiſition only ſhewn; is now removed to Greenwich, and the governors charged with culpable miſmanagement: on which account the eſtates of the Cheſt were ordered to be ſold, which, this writer proves, had been improved, and the expence transferred from the Cheſt to the tenants of the farms. "Since its removal to Greenwich, in addition to the propoſed eſtabliſhment, as ſanctioned by Parliament, a ſecretary to the ſupervifors has been nominated and appointed, with a ſalary—*of what?* for it cannot be ſuppoſed he will give his labour *gratis*. And when to the foregoing we add the purchaſe-money of the fee-ſimple of the premiſes to pull down, whereon to erect the new Cheſt, offices, &c. which, when completed, will be little ſhort of 80001. of capital, all which, with the intereſt thereon, would have been unneceſſary had the old eſtabliſhment at Chatham been adhered

hered to — I say, so far from its being leſſened, the new eſtabliſhment has quadrupled." (pp. 5, 6.)

129. *A Sermon, occaſioned by the Death of the late Rev Dr.* Joſeph Prieſtley; *delivered in the Diſſenting Chapel in* Monkwell Street, *on* Sunday *Evening*, April 15, 1804. *By* John Edwards.

IT was but a juſt tribute due to the memory of the man whom Mr. E. ſucceeded on the rebuilding of the New meeting-houſe at Birmingham, after its demolition in the riots*, that Mr. E. ſhould be foremoſt to pronounce his panegyrick. He has done it in ſtrong, nervous language. "Thus lived, thus died this learned, religious, and virtuous perſon, who was not only *all theſe* himſelf, but who, in the *great* hand of God, was peculiarly inſtrumental in the promotion of learning, religion, and virtue, in the minds of his fellow-creatures, and thoſe, I may ſay, not merely of this or that family, not merely of this or that ſociety or congregation, of this or that city or kingdom, but throughout the whole of the civilized world: nay more, I will ſay, not merely of this particular age and generation in which he lived, but through all generations and all time, till time ſhall be no more: 'being dead, he yet ſpeaketh.' Conſider him as a member of the community of Great Britain, and you ſhall find in all his writings, affording ſcope for expreſſions of patriotiſm, an ardent love of his country, which no ſufferings or ſeparation could extinguiſh, and that too founded on an intimate acquaintance with her law and with her hiſtory. So that, referring to his admiration of the Engliſh Conſtitution of Kings, Lords, and Commons, it was truly ſaid of him, that, though an Unitarian in religion, he was a Trinitarian in politicks. This at leaſt was the caſe during his continuance in this country. After he had reſided ſome time in America, there is reaſon to believe he became a Republican.—The prophet, it is true, had, comparatively ſpeaking, but little honour in his own country; though now, we truſt, that error is paſſed away, and his country, repentant and grateful, will enſhrine his memory along with that of her noble army of ſages, heroes, and martyrs, and bid the genius of the ſculptor place his monumental honours next to thoſe of Verulam or Newton. And then, what Science is there that muſt not weave a chaplet to adorn his brow, or hang a wreath of cypreſs on his tomb?"—Mr. E. concludes with thus paraphraſing his text: "*They that be wiſe*—ſuch was our departed friend and revered inſtructor—*ſhall ſhine in the brightneſs of the firmament; and they that turn many unto righteouſneſs*—greatly inſtrumental hath he already been in this moſt excellent, weighty, and glorious work, while he yet lived: his dying hand did execution; and his writings will turn many more now that he is dead, for there is not one line in all his volumes, which form of themſelves a library—no, not one line that is not hoſtile—may I not ſay that is not pernicious, that is not deſtructive to error, to ignorance, and to vice?—therefore we believe that he *will ſhine as the ſtars for ever and ever.*"

130. *Honeſt Apprehenſions*; *or, The unbiaſſed and ſincere Confeſſion of Faith of a plain, honeſt Layman.*

THE ſimple title would lead us to conceive of theſe *honeſt Apprehenſions* in a *political* and *patriotic* light. They are really "Apprehenſions" of a ſuperior kind, relative to our beſt hopes and proſpects. The author may be diſcerned on a very ſlight view: but, while we commend his "apprehenſions," founded on actual texts of Scripture, and on that authority alone, we may be permitted to diſcriminate his "*miſ*apprehenſions."

In p. 19 he diſapproves the idea of "ſubſtituting *vicarious ſuffering* in the room and in the ſtead of any offending penitent ſinner;" and conſiders "ſuffering of torment to appeaſe an offended God," which appears to him "a moſt ſhocking idea." Yet, in the following pages, he undoes all this, and ſays, "I do believe that, *without* the coming of our Lord the Meſſiah, in infinite mercy, and according to the appointment of God the Father, to be born as a man upon earth, and to fulfill the whole law, and all righteouſneſs,

* How Mr. E. came to quit this ſituation is not for us to ſay; or how, having one in London, for afternoon ſervice, he has opened another chapel at Edmonton, for the forenoon, where he is now engaged in a courſe of lectures "upon ſubjects of belles lettres, taſte, genius, wit, humour, ridicule, memory, imagination, beauty, grandeur, ſublimity;" or how he paſſed his time in the interval.

neſs, and to offer up the *dread atonement* for ſin, by his moſt tremendous and moſt precious death and blood-ſhedding on the croſs, no fleſh could have been ſaved. And that, if Chriſt had not ſuffered on the croſs, I muſt have endured all the dreadful future conſequences and puniſhment of unforgiven ſin, and muſt have periſhed everlaſtingly." If this is not *vicarious ſuffering* of the moſt tremendous kind, we would aſk what is, and what can be plainer than the language of Scripture which expreſſes it? Our author repeatedly ſpeaks of "the bitter ſufferings and cruel death" to which Chriſt ſubmitted that he might *ranſom* the ſouls of man." (p. 56.)

Another "apprehenſion" of the perſon of Chriſt, taken ſingly and in the Trinity, is liable to ſome contradiction. "I do believe, that, as it is groſs idolatry againſt *Almighty God the Father* to pray to any other ſuppoſed God than the *one, alone, omnipreſent, omniſcient, true God*, ſo it is as groſs idolatry againſt *Chriſt* to pray through the ſuppoſed *mediation* of any being whatever, except of him, *Jeſus Chriſt of Nazareth*, the one, alone, *ever ſpiritually-preſent Mediator*, between God and man." (p. 40.) "And I believe firmly that *God the Father—the Chriſt* and *the Holy Spirit*—are ever inſeparably united, and to be worſhiped and glorified as *one God*." (p. 45.) "And I *pray* to *Chriſt Jeſus of Nazareth*, our Lord, to be aided by his holy interceſſion; and I do *deſire* of the Holy Ghoſt to be aided, guided, and inſtructed by his ſacred, holy* influences." (p. 45.)

"This confeſſion of my faith and hope, in plain, unadorned words, I think it a duty to make at large; becauſe I am well aware there are *thoſe* who may wiſh to know, in the fulleſt manner, what the ſentiments and moſt ſecret apprehenſions of a *plain, unbiaſſed contemplative* man may really be; and alſo *thoſe* to whom *ſuch* a developement may poſſibly be ſomewhat uſeful." (p. 75.)

We could have wiſhed the *price* of this Confeſſion had placed it within the reach of all ranks of readers.

131. *A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor*, &c. &c. Jan. 8, 1804, *being the Day appointed for adminiſtering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev.* John Perring, *M.A Student of* Chriſt Church, Oxford, *and Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

"IT is evident, from the account of the occaſion of the text, that the word *Vanities*, there uſed as chiefly relating to the worſhip of idols, is not in that ſenſe ſtrictly applicable to the preſent audience. But, taken in a metaphorical ſenſe, and ſuch as is repeatedly uſed in Scripture, it may perhaps be applied, it is to be feared, to ſome perſons of congregations in general. For, when any of them worſhip Mammon, or Riches, when they worſhip Pleaſure, when they worſhip Honour, any idol of their hearts, they cannot at the ſame time truly worſhip God; and they may well be warned to 'turn from ſuch vanities unto the living God, and worſhip him in ſpirit and in truth.' But there are various other paſſages in the Sacred Writings in which the word *Vanities* is found as more particularly and literally applicable, without the uſe of metaphor; and ſome of theſe ſhall be ſpecified towards the latter end of this diſcourſe. If ſo, it may well be aſked, for what reaſon I have made choice of the text? In truth, previouſly to drawing from it ſound doctrine, a material part of my deſign is, however imperfect the execution, in humble imitation of a certain worthy and venerable Member of this moſt reſpectable Corporation, to endeavour to lead one of the Fine Arts into the ſervice of Religion. It would be needleſs to enlarge on facts ſo generally credited that the gentleman alluded to, laudably impreſſed with an ardent deſire to add to the honour of his country, and to the improvement of morals, has moſt liberally expended hundreds of thouſands of pounds in promoting and encouraging the liberal arts. He has attempted to eſtabliſh here the curious art of Engraving, and has ſucceeded in his undertaking. He has alſo, at great expence, adorned with prints a magnificent Bible*; and, in a grand gallery, he has exhibited a very great number of the beſt hiſtorical ſcenes. Theſe have chiefly been taken from the works of that dramatic author whoſe genius has proved the boaſt of this country and the admiration of

* What is the difference between theſe two words?

* An unfortunate miſtake for *Macklin's* exertion in the ſame cauſe.

the

the world. If, in these two attempts, success has proved inadequate to his hopes, the design was at least laudable *. I need not, also, enlarge on the various paintings which, from the same generous source, adorn the principal room of Council in this city, and which are adapted not only to encourage the arts, but faithfully, and in a striking point of view, to display some of the most gallant exploits of the British arms and the vast extent of our commerce. It may not be improper, also, to hint at the various allegorical designs, by the same hand, which are calculated to promote improvements in morals, so very essential a part of true religion."

Mr. P. passes to the representation of St. Paul preaching at Lystra, by Raphael, "the work of the greatest man, in his employment, that the world has produced, the divine Raphael, and adorns the chief palace of our Sovereign, that munificent promoter of the elegant arts." (p. 13.) .... "Allusions from this sacred place of instruction, and descriptions of the generality of very good paintings for the illustration of Scripture, might deservedly be considered as objectionable; but when, upon a particular and rare occasion, such as the present (which will, perhaps, be the only one before the venerable personage above alluded to will, full of good works, bid adieu to his friends for ever), we have recourse to the performances of him whose excellence is esteemed by the best judges as peculiarly transcendant—in this case it may, it is to be hoped, be excuseable." (pp. 13, 14.) "Besides the representation of the very extraordinary event Lystra, there are six other scriptural pieces, well known almost through the world by the name of the Cartoons of Raphael, with the figures as large as life, and which, like the gem of mercy in the Royal crown, are incomparably the most valuable ornaments of the same palace. The only reason why, from among them, I have selected the present subject is, on account of the sacrifice which the inhabitants of the city were about to make to the Apostles; because it affords me opportunity of adverting, at the conclusion of this discourse, to the grand sacrifice on the cross, that spotless Lamb of God, "slain from the foundation of the world."

Mr. P. having, in the ten following pages, "dared to describe, for the improvement of our faith, this famous representation of an Apostolical scene at Lystra *," points out some of those senses in which the word *Vanities* is used to become a proper lesson of caution to congregations in general; and concludes with an application to the occasion of the day. The sermon is one of the most extraordinary we have ever read; highly deserving as the worthy Patron of the Art of Engraving is of the compliments here paid him: though, by-the-by, his subjects have been of the *sacred* kind only incidentally, nor has he attended to the Cartoons or Raphael, except in the general collection of original pictures copied under his patronage; nor should paintings have been introduced or appealed to, unless the subject had formed the altar-piece of the church in which the discourse was delivered.

132. *A Universal History, antient and modern; comprehending a general View of the Transactions of every Nation, Kingdom, and Empire on the Globe, from the earliest Accounts of Time to the Peace of* 1801. *In Twenty-five small Volumes. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. Vicar of* Hurley *in* Berkshire, *and Chaplain to Earl* Moira, &c &c.

AMONGST the improvements of the present day, that respect the culture and ornament of the human mind, there are none which have greater claim on the gratitude of the publick than those which facilitate the progress of study and knowledge; and this is most effectually done by the art of concentrating and consolidating works of great pith and moment, by bringing them within the compass, not only of the tender understandings of youth, but within the compass also, generally speaking, of those who have the expence and conduct of their education. The art of Abridgment, indeed, is of more importance than is generally

* It is a fact, that unforeseen, continual wars have proved the most destructive enemy to the elegant arts. By these means former most numerous demands for English engravings have almost totally ceased.

* Mr. P. seems sensible of the impropriety of "risking, for the first time, and probably the last," a sermon so unusual as this, from being persuaded that Raphael had studied the works of Homer and Virgil. (p. 18, n.)

imagined,

imagined, and is by no means one of those eaſy operations ſuperficial obſervers may be led to think it. To ſhorten a long performance, and to make a little book out of a large one, is certainly no great difficulty; or, with a determined hand, to reduce any thing of vaſt bulk to a ſmaller ſize, may be done with a proportionate degree of violence; as the woodman, by the reiterated ſtroke of his axe, may fell the largeſt tree of the foreſt. But to lop the luxuriant branches with ſkill and care, and thereby to preſerve the beauty and the figure of the whole, ſo as to correct the luxuriance and aſſiſt the growth, is a matter of a very different kind.

Theſe remarks apply, in a particular manner, if we may be permitted to continue the alluſion, to thoſe literary abridgments of very valuable and extenſive performances, which, in themſelves, are calculated, in point of peruſal, chiefly for the learned and laborious, and, in point of purchaſe, only for the opulent, who conſider books as ſo many pieces of furniture, and add them to their libraries without any intention of reading them at all. And this art conſiſts not ſimply in the *reduction* of unwieldy volumes, but in retaining all matter that is important, rejecting whatever is ſuperfluous, and giving to the whole equal value and more intereſt; at the ſame time to render the purchaſe as eaſy as the peruſal. It is only within a few years that this art of Abridgment (or, ſhall we call it, of Compreſſion?) has been brought to its preſent ſtate; ſince which, however, readers of almoſt every deſcription, and of every age, have perceived and acknowledged it as a very beneficial improvement.

We deemed it proper to enter into theſe obſervations as highly appropriate to the important work immediately under our conſideration. Dr. Mavor, indeed, may be conſidered, if not as one of the inventors, certainly as one of the patrons, of the art, of which the volumes before us exhibit a moſt unqueſtionable confirmation. A compendious edition of the great "Univerſal Hiſtory" (the original of which, every reader knows, is no leſs enormous in extent than in expence) has long been a *deſideratum* in Literature; and we congratulate the publick on its being at length ſatisfactorily effected. It is equally impoſſible, from the nature of the performance as from the limits of our Review, to go into any detail of particulars. It will, in one ſentence, be ſufficient to obſerve, that, in the compaſs of 25 pocket-volumes, we have the body and ſoul of what before was ſpread out into nearly three times the extent, and more than three times the price; and we are finally perſuaded that the original writers, were they alive to witneſs the alterations in their work, would be well ſatisfied with the execution, and confeſs, though it certainly muſt be conſidered as an exception to a general rule, that a miniature copy may exhibit as much talent and likeneſs as a full-length fine original.

In concluſion, we heſitate not to admit, that "the Engliſh language has hitherto been without any popular View of Univerſal Hiſtory; and it is preſumed this work will be a moſt deſireable acquiſition to young perſons, to public ſchools, to ladies, to circulating-libraries, to all private collections, and, in general, to all perſons to whom the Univerſal Hiſtory, in 66 volumes, is either too voluminous or too expenſive."

133. *Delectus* Græcarum *Sententiarum, cum Notis tum Grammaticis, tum Philologicis, in Uſum Tironum accommodatis. Editio altera auctior. Ex Prelo* Nordovicenſi, *apud* R. Bacon, *Celſiſſimi* Gulielmi, Glevi *Principis. Bibliopolam.*

IN reviewing this publication, it will be ſufficient to give an extract from the Author's Preface; and to add, that Mr. St. John Prieſt has done full juſtice to the ſubject he has undertaken:

"The great benefit derived from the uſe of Dr. Valpy's Latin *Delectus* induced the author of the following *Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum* to endeavour to compile materials from the beſt Greek authors, in order to form an introductory book to the Greek language upon a plan ſomewhat ſimilar. After he had experienced the uſe of ſuch a compilation in his own ſchool, he communicated it to thoſe perſons upon whoſe judgment and experience he relied; and, encouraged by them, has ventured to offer it to the publick, under the wiſh that it may prove uſeful to thoſe who are concerned in teaching. The principal objects in this compilation are, to inculcate general principles of Grammar, and thoſe of the Greek language in particular; to explain ſome of the moſt common idioms; to lead the learner gradually from firſt principles, and to prepare him for productions of a higher claſs and importance."

134. *Elements*

134 *Elements of General Knowledge, introductory to useful Books in the principal Branches of Literature and Science; with Lists of the most approved Authors, including the best Editions of the Classicks; designed chiefly for the junior Students in the Universities, and the higher Classes in Schools. By* Henry Kett, *B. D. Fellow and Tutor of* Trinity *College*, Oxford. *In Two Volumes. The Fifth Edition.*

THIS work, not having been duly reviewed at its first publication, has escaped our attention till the present month. It is, however, more deserving our approbation, as the author has made several corrections in the course of the successive editions. The publick have given sufficient proofs of their approbation by the rapid sale of the work. Mr. K. thus commences his introductory chapter:

"To separate some of the most useful and the most beautiful parts from the great mass of human knowledge, to arrange them in such regular order that they may be inspected with ease and varied at pleasure, and to recommend them to the careful examination of young men who are studiously disposed, constitute the design of the author of this work."

The parts consist of the Christian Religion, Languages, History antient and modern, Philosophy, Taste, Agriculture and Commerce, Foreign Travel, and the Professions.—The concluding address is written with animation; and the list of books, which is very select and useful, is recommended by the assistance which the author procured from some eminent scholars both in Oxford and Cambridge.

135. *Village Anecdotes; or, The Journal of a Year, from* Sophia *to* Edward; *with original Poems. By Mrs.* Le Noir.

THIS novel has very little the air of fiction. The author has aimed at something so like truth, that her tale may be easily mistaken for a reality. It displays at once simplicity and variety; simplicity in the descriptions, and variety in the characters; all, apparently, copied from nature, and all written from the heart. The narrative too is accompanied with many very beautiful pieces of poetry, which cannot fail to please readers of taste; and the whole performance must necessarily be read with great interest by such as have had an opportunity of contemplating village-manners, stripped of those artificial and extravagant ornaments with which they are sometimes embellished by novelists and poets.

The following is a short sketch of Mrs. Le Noir's Village Anecdotes: Mr. Willars is a seafaring gentleman, who relinquishes, for a season, the endearments of domestic life for the duties of his profession. During his absence, his wife, retiring to the family of a wealthy farmer, in a village called Oatlands, becomes acquainted with the characters and principal transactions in the neighbourhood. These are described in a journal, which Mrs. Willars keeps, and which, in the narrative, has the appearance of being written as a series of letters, in a regular correspondence with her husband. The condition of a married woman, separated for a season from her husband, furnishes a reason for relating the simple occurrences of the day, and screens the narrative from the imputation of censoriousness and indiscretion; for, amid many agreeable pictures of rural life and fine touches, that interest the benevolent feelings, there occur examples of illiberality, selfishness, and coarseness, which disgust. These, however, must be allowed to be true delineations, and to possess a natural and important place in village anecdotes. Mrs. Le Noir's villagers, indeed, are but like the inhabitants of a great metropolis in an undress, as described by some of our most admired and fashionable novelists.

But the hero and heroine, Mr. Ewers and Miss Harriet Peterson, are superior characters; the former is manly, benevolent, and generous, of very exact judgment and the most refined delicacy; the latter, possessed of all the innocence and loveliness of youth, a correct understanding, and a good heart. The perplexities of Mr. Ewers' situation, the gradual removal of his difficulties, the silent progress of love in the breast of the artless Harriet, and, at length, the happy union of the two lovers, constitute what may be called the story of this piece, and form a very pleasing and interesting contrast to the other parts of the Village Anecdotes. In the management of this story Mrs. Le Noir has discovered great knowledge of the human heart, as well as much genius.

With the poetry, some of which is original, and some translated from the French, we have been much delighted; we scruple not to pronounce it excellent; the thoughts are simple and chaste; the versification is very melodious; and there is a fine vein of sensibility

fibility throughout, that can only flow from one of a moſt benevolent diſpoſition. Among ſeveral pieces of this deſcription, we have been particularly pleaſed with three; "On ſeeing a Ship ſail;" "Lines to the Robin;" and "On Winter." The former we ſhall preſent to our readers in our Poetical Department, p. 668; and, from that ſpecimen of Mrs. Le Noir's poetical talent, they will perceive that ſhe poſſeſſes much of the poetical ſpirit of her father, the late ingenious Mr. Chriſtopher Smart.

136. *Strictures upon an Hiſtorical Review of the State of Ireland. By* Francis Plowden, *Eſq.; or, A Juſtification of the Conduct of the* Engliſh *Governments in that Country, from the Reign of* Henry *the Second to the Union of* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

"THESE Strictures," as the author informs us in the preface, "have already appeared, in detached parts, in that moſt reſpectable publication the Britiſh Critick. They are now offered to the publick, with additions, corrections, and an appendix." The groſs miſrepreſentations contained in Mr. Plowden's Hiſtorical Review are expoſed with great ſhrewdneſs and acumen, and yet with a temper and moderation rarely to be met with in controverſies of this nature, and which cannot be too much commended. Such, however, is the effect which this work has produced on the irritable mind of Mr. Plowden, owing, probably, to his conſciouſneſs of being on the wrong ſide, that he has ſince "thought proper to publiſh an angry pamphlet, intituled, "A Poſtliminious Preface," &c. &c. againſt a ſmall part of this work; in which he has done the writer the honour of abuſing him, in company with ſome of the moſt exalted individuals of the preſent times. It is needleſs to obſerve, that their characters cannot be impeached by any thing that he can write againſt them." The exalted individuals here alluded to are, the Iriſh Chancellor, the Speaker (formerly chief ſecretary of Ireland), Mr. Addington, Mr. Hiley Addington, and Mr. Pitt.

The writer has not only the merit of detecting the fallacies and miſſtatements of Mr. Plowden, whoſe chief object appears to have been to diſparage and vilify the Engliſh Government in Ireland, and to aggravate the imaginary hardſhips under which the Roman Catholicks in that country have laboured, but he may alſo claim the praiſe of having put together, in a conciſe and perſpicuous manner, a very inſtructive ſeries of hiſtorical information relative to the connexion between the two countries. The various authentic documents which have been conſulted throughout are conſtantly referred to; and the ſame diligence that has been employed on this occaſion would perhaps have been ſufficient to furniſh materials for a narrative much more expanded and elaborate.

In confirmation of the favourable opinion we have expreſſed of the Strictures, we ſhall adduce the following paſſage:

"One of the principal *grievances* of this reign (Queen Elizabeth's), of which the natives complained, was, the attempt to introduce the trial by jury*, that bulwark of Britiſh liberty; another was, the appointment of ſheriffs in their counties. In the 39th year of this Queen, when the Deputy Fitzwilliam, immediately upon his ſucceeding Sir J. Perrot, intimated to the Chieftain of Fermanagh, that he would ſend a ſheriff into his county, 'He ſhall be welcome,' anſwered Maguire; 'but let me know his Eirick (the fine by the Breton laws for murder), that, if my people cut off his head, I may levy it upon the county †.' And among the bills which the Catholic Oppoſition (which, Mr Plowden informs us, was packed for the baſe purpoſes of giving legiſlative ſanction to unjuſt meaſures ‡) refuſed to paſs, we find the following: namely, one for laying a ſmall duty on wines, and another for the ſuſpenſion of Poyning's laws; the repeal of which, in our own times, was the firſt meaſure taken to eſtabliſh the independence of Ireland; and for the obtaining of which the Iriſh Parliament imagined they deſerved the eternal gratitude of their country. Theſe two acts were at length, not without difficulty, paſſed in the fourth ſeſſion of this Parliament, in which this Catholic Oppoſition alſo rejected two bills, one for the reparation of parochial ſchools, and another for the erection of free ſchools §. Their conduct is thus accounted for by Dr. Leland, who quotes Hooker, who was ſo ſcandalized at their conduct: 'The ene-

* "I have been informed, that, at this day, in Connaught and many other parts of Ireland, the lower orders of the Iriſh deteſt the trial by jury, which they conſider (particularly when it is compoſed of Proteſtants) as only a more pompous mode of unjuſtly putting them to death; ſo little alteration have centuries made in the prejudices of the Iriſh!"

† Sir J. Davis, p. 259, edit. 1613.

‡ Hiſtorical Review, p. 75.

§ Rymer, t. 15, p. 676.

mies

mies of the Reformed religion, a numerous party, those who dreaded the diminution of their power in the several districts which they had been used to oppress, those who enriched themselves and supported their petty feuds by Irish exactions, &c. all came to Parliament with a determined resolution to oppose every measure that came from the throne*.' Can we therefore wonder that a princess of Elizabeth's temper, who treated her own Parliaments with so high a hand, should have imprisoned those deputies whom this Catholic Opposition, which so factiously opposed her favourite Reformation, and her plans for civilizing Ireland, sent to London, to lay what they called their grievances at the foot of the throne? — Mr. P. forgot to inform his reader, that Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1592, in the 35th year of her reign, founded and endowed the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin: Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was the first provost. —Queen Elizabeth, in the first fifteen years of her reign, expended in Ireland the sum of 430,779l. 7s. 6d. though the whole produce of the Irish revenue during that period was but 120,000l. Ware, chap. XV. — In her reign, during the government of Lord Sussex, the first clock was set up in Dublin, in the Castle; which, says Ware, being a novelty, was very pleasing to the common people, chap. III.—In the 13th year of her reign also, the Irish characters for printing were first brought into Ireland, by Nicholas Walsh, Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Chap. XIII. Ware.—The first book ever printed in Ireland was the Liturgy, in the year 1550, printed by Humphry Powell. Annals of Dublin.—In the 30th year of her reign, Lilly's English Grammar was ordered, by an Act of Council, to be taught in Ireland. Ware, chap. XXX. And in her reign, in the year 1565, John Hawkins, from Santa Fè, in New Spain, originally introduced potatoes into Ireland, the first brought into Europe: they did not become the general food of the Irish until after the Revolution. Sir W. Temple and Sir J. Dalrymple seem to consider (with good reason) the idleness of the lower Irish to arise, in some measure, from the ease with which potatoes are cultivated, and from their being satisfied with such food. Whiskey was in use in Ireland from a much earlier period. Some of the earliest acts in the Irish Statute-book are two or three prohibiting the making and using of aqua vitæ made from grain. Irish Statutes, vol. I.—As to that 'unparalleled system of confiscation and depopulation which,' Mr. Plowden says, 'began in this reign, and which, being in its nature so diametrically opposite to Union, pointedly marks the evils which so long afflicted Ireland for want of this salutary measure,' I beg leave, in answer, to observe, that this writer seems to have forgotten that confiscation of property, in consequence of treason, was formerly, and still is, the law of England as well as of Ireland; nor has the Act of Union repealed this statute: and as to the depopulation of which he complains, it arose from the inevitable consequences of the insurrection of the Irish, who were then (as I fear many of them still are) only to be taught lessons of obedience in the field of battle. The lands of Ireland were forfeited for rebellion. That they have been forfeited over and over again, I admit; and this is easily accounted for, because the history of that country is little more than the history of a series of rebellions. When, therefore, this writer condemns this system of confiscation, he condemns the laws of our country; which, in spite of the sensibilities of modern philosophers, and the practices of modern reformers, will, I trust, be immortal" (p. 37.)

It is not improbable that the question of Catholic Emancipation (as it is called) may be soon agitated. To those gentlemen who have not already made up their minds on this important point, we recommend the perusal of this tract. It exhibits, in one brief view, the state of the opposite parties; it shews what privileges have been already granted to the Roman Catholicks, what the consequences of such favours have been, and what farther demands of power they yet make. One inference, we think, is too obvious to escape the most inattentive observer; that, as long as the priesthood of that country, whose influence over the minds of three-fourths of the people it is impossible to doubt, is, either mediately or immediately, 'chosen and appointed by the Court of Rome,' and as long as that Court is under the direction of France, so long Ireland, instead of affording a nervous arm to assist this Country in the contest with her implacable enemy, will hang like a palsied side upon the Empire, impoverishing its resources and restraining its vigour.

Mr. Plowden attributes this performance to Sir Richard Musgrave and Dr. Duigenan*; but we have reason to conjecture, from the praises bestowed on those gentlemen, that neither of them is the author.

* Leland, vol. II. book IV. chap. I.

* Mr. Plowden, in his Posthumous Preface, says, he has received the publication from Merion Avenue and the vicinity of Lismore, the country residences of those gentlemen.

ELE-

ELEGIAC.

WHY glows the Landſcape with ſo bright a ray? [dear?
Why ſeems each flowret, every ſhrub ſo
Remembrance loves to trace, with pencil gay, [here.
The ſmiling ſcene, for COLIN once was
But ah! what means yon cloud which paſſes o'er [near?
The blue ſerene, dark tempeſts louring
The flowers, the ſhrubs, are fragrant now no more,
No longer pleaſe, for COLIN is not here.

Droops every bower, each gaudy colour fades; [tear
Regret and anguiſh wake the frequent
Abrupt I haſten to the ſecret ſhades,
To mourn that COLIN will no more be here. W. B.

EPITHALAMIUM

ON THE MARRIAGE OF COL. ELLIOT AND MISS LETTSOM.

STRIKE! loudly ſtrike the Lyric ſtring,
To bridal Love devote the ſong;
Let every Muſe a garland bring,
And Joy the feſtive note prolong.
To beauteous LETTSOM*, young as fair,
Soft as her manners pour the warbled lay;
A nobler, bolder ſtrain prepare, [day!
To hail brave ELLIOT† on his nuptial

Mirth! airy child of young Delight,
And Fancy, eldeſt born of Jove,
Haſte at the Syren call of Love;
And now, while Health and Youth unite,
And Nature wears her loveliеſt ſmile,
With dance and ſong the hours beguile
To BEAUTY in its loveliеſt prime,
To WORTH in radiant armour bright,
That burns in Britain's cauſe to fight,
Swell the loud ſymphonies ſublime!
In Camberwell's delightful Grove proclaim
That *Love* and *Valour* blend their ſpotleſs flame.

Ye blooming Nymphs and happy Swains
Haſte to yon bower where Pleaſure reigns,
And while, with meaſur'd ſteps, ye move
Through the green mazes of the Grove,
With laurels bind the Bridegroom's brow,
Eternal as the nuptial vow;
And wreaths of ſweeteſt flowers prepare
For lov'd ELIZA'S auburn hair.
Let odours, from Arabian vales,
Breathe gently on the balmy gales,
And not a ſound in Æther float,
Save the ſoft Dove's enamour'd note,
Till the bright ſtar of Ev'ning riſe
Auſpicious to the Lover's ſighs;
And Cynthia, with her paler fire,
Warn lingering Beauty to retire.

Oh! ever may the circling Hours
New bleſſings on their pinions bring;
Health that no cankering care devours,
And Pleaſure that ſhall leave no ſting!
May yonder Sun, as o'er this nether ſphere
He rolls his chariot of æthereal gold,
Beneath his orb no happier pair behold,
But, ceaſeleſs, as he runs his bright career,
View rolling years their ſtedfaſt faith improve,
And CHILDREN'S CHILDREN crown their virtuous love! T. M.

* Of Grove-hill, Camberwell.

† Colonel of the Weſtminſter Volunteer Cavalry.

ADDRESSED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, PATRON OF THE LITERARY FUND.

By CHARLES MARSH, *Eſq.*

Recited by CHARLES TWEEDIE, *Eſq.* *at the Meeting of the Society at* Greenwich, June 21, 1804.

GAY child of Eaſe! on whoſe protected head [ſhed;
The genial beams of favouring Fate are
O'er whoſe ſoft path, begirt with many a flower, [lour;
No pale ſtar frowns, nor fallen ſtorm-clouds
Go, child of Eaſe, and viſit the ſad cell
Where Want and Care with ſtarving Genius dwell!
He does not ſpeak, nor with imploring ſigh
Aſk the cold gift of paſſing Charity.
From his fixt eye no guſhing tear-drops ſtart;
For all is ſtill and dead around his heart.
He does not weep; for black Deſpair has dried
The ſacred fount that feeds the generous tide.

Say, haſt thou wept when to thy muſing eye [lie;
The proſtrate heaps of crumbling glories
Wandering, with penſive ſtep, the hideous waſte [grac'd;
Of plains, that once gay, murmuring cities
Where Art once bade the ſculptur'd column riſe,
And the tall turret fade into the ſkies;
And haſt thou mourn'd, when, ſunk and fall'n around,
The broken arch ignobly ſtrew'd the ground;
Yet ſhall thy heart no gentle ſorrow find
For the ſad *ruins* of the human mind?
The aſpiring Soul, by Want's cold hand deſtroy'd,
And all her bright creations drear and void?

Nurs'd by the Muſe, who rock'd him to repoſe,
And ſweetly ſang to reſt his cradled woes,
As with a Mother's pride ſhe lov'd to trace
The opening bloſſom of the promis'd grace;
And o'er his couch with rapt attention hung,
Theſe ſweet preſagings trembled from her tongue:

"From every droſs of vulgar joy refin'd,
The Muſe to rich delights hath rear'd thy mind!

Unlock'd

Unlock'd for thee behold the ſacred mines
Where, dipt in Heaven, the gem of Fancy ſhines;
Go, let thy wandering eyes the ſcenes explore [leſs ſtore;
Where Nature ſpreads for Man her bounRange o'er the circle, where, with cheerful hue, [view;
The green Earth burſts rejoicing on thy
Freſh-blooming fields, where the ſoft Zephyr flings
A balmy incenſe from his dewy wings;
The hoary head-land's dim, retir'd height,
The diſtant promontory's fading light;
The laſt pale beam, when Nature ſinks to reſt,
That ſlowly lingers on the Ocean's breaſt.
While to thy viſion Fancy's art ſupplies
A world of tints 'unſeen of vulgar eyes.'
Charm'd by thy ſhell, mute crowds ſhall gather round, [ſound,
And ſmile and tremble at the alternate
As through each maze thy winding numbers rove, [love,
Now ſing the bliſs, and now the pangs, of
Or, as thy big inſpirings wildly roll,
A martial tempeſt to the fevered Soul."

So ſang the Parent Muſe. The youth retains [ſtrains.
The treaſur'd memory of her cheering
Long o'er his head, in ever-changeful dyes,
Dreams of ſoft hope and pleaſing cares ariſe.

Deluded boy! whoſe generous aims aſpire
To catch the glories of the deathleſs lyre,
Hid 'midſt the blooms, where Fancy weaves her wreath,
The lurking adder twines his folds beneath.
Survey the world, yet to thy viſion new,
And tear the veil that ſhrouds it to thy view;
See where meek Flattery pays to ſwelling Pride [ny'd;
The unearn'd meed to ſtarving Worth deGo, call Suſpicion to thy throbbing breaſt,
And wear her mail within thy folded veſt.
Go, join the cringing, gaping crowds that wait,
In lingering levees, at Preferment's gate.
The ſhort blooms fade, that to thy cheated ſenſe [penſe;
Their roſeate tints and healing ſweets diſThe rays that warm'd their ſtems ſhall thine no more,
And all is drear where Edens bluſh'd before.
The pleaſant dreams that lull'd thy youthful hours
In halls of gladneſs and in ſummer bowers,
In clouds of ſorrow ſpeed diſpers'd away,
And ambuſh'd Penury marks thee for her prey.

So, newly launch'd, while loud the rebeck ſounds,
On the white ſtream the gallant veſſel bounds. [below
The ſtreamers fly. The white-topp'd foam
Enamour'd plays around her ſtately prow.
The unconſcious helmſman courts the fr-vouring gale
That whiſpers flattery to the ſilken ſail.
But, cloak'd in night, o'erwhelming tempeſts lie, [ſky;
Though gay the brightneſs of yon cloudleſs
The ſtorm-winds hurl her on the ſharp rocks verge, [ſparing ſurge.
And o'er her bright wreck roars the un-

Son of the Muſe! muſt thou unheeded weep [ſleep?
Till murmuring winds ſhall lull thee to thy
Shall thy ſweet lyre unſtrung and broken lie,
Nor wake again its ſleeping melody? [rude,
Or, if ſome ſounds its faint ſtrings gently ſwell,
Thy chill neglect, thy unheard ſorrows tell,
Or, ſwept to louder numbers, harſh and
Ring with the plaint of man's ingratitude?

But ah! what ſounds were thoſe; gentle as rills
That run at even-tide along the hills!
As their ſweet murmurings fill'd the pauſing air,
Far, on her duſky pinions, flew Deſpair,
From the lone couch where ſuffering Genius lay;
And Hope diffus'd abroad her healing ray.
'Twas Pity's voice. In ſtealing airs it came,
And whiſper'd as it flow'd a BRUNSWICK'S name*. [grace
"Oh child of Song," it ſaid, "though every
Smiles on the gem of England's Royal Race;
Though Valour ſits high towering on his creſt, [breaſt.
The ſweeteſt Mercies throb within his
He mark'd the grief, whoſe burſting currents break
In ſilent channels down thy ſamiſh'd cheek;
He ſaw the languors of thy drooping eye;
He heard thy groan, nor paſs'd forgetful by.
Go, child of Song, renew thy lofty courſe,
And bruſh thy wild harp with a Maſter's force;
Wing to the realms of day a Theban flight,
And ſpurn the bondage of inglorious night.
And let thy ſweet vo-s bleſs the gentle deed; [tears'd to bleed."
Warm from a heart whoſe wounds have

EPIGRAM.

SAYS Old Nick to his crony, old Emperor Nero,
As together they ſat in a ſulphery bow'r—
"I 'm reſolv'd now to *finiſh* my Corſican Hero, [pow'r."
By crowning his wiſhes with *abſolute*
Says Nero—'Great King of Hell's gloomy dominion! [to do—
Ponder well what your Majeſty 's going
His ambition 's ſo boundleſs, that 'tis my opinion,
It never will reſt till he overturns *you*.'
Dramm. HAFIZ.

* Alluding to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's munificent patronage of the Literary Fund, announced at the laſt Anniverſary.

ODE

ODE
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, JUNE 4, 1803.

Written extempore by THOMAS MOORE, *Esq. Poet Laureat of* Ireland *pro Tempore.*

WHERE is now the ſmile that light-
Ev'ry hero's couch of reſt? [en'd
Where is now the hope that brighten'd
Honour's eye and Pity's breaſt?

Have we loſt the wreath we braided
For our weary warrior men?
Is the faithleſs olive faded?
Muſt the bay be pluck'd again?

Paſſing hour of ſunny weather!
Lovely in your light, the while
Peace and Glory, wed together,
Wander'd through our fairy iſle!

And the eyes of Peace would gliſten,
Dewy as a morning ſun,
When the timid Maid would liſten
To the deeds her Chief had done!

Is the hour of dalliance over?
Muſt the maiden's trembling feet
Waft her from her warlike lover,
To the deſert's ſtill retreat?

Fare you well! with ſighs we baniſh
Nymph ſo fair and gueſt ſo bright;
Yet, the ſmile with which you vaniſh
Leaves behind a ſoothing light!

Soothing light, that long ſhall ſparkle
O'er your warrior's ſanguine way,
Through the field, where horrors darkle,
Shedding Hope's conſoling ray!

Long the ſmile his heart will cheriſh,
To its abſent idol true;
While around him myriads periſh,
Glory ſtill will ſigh for you!

Sacred chain! from Heav'n deſcended,
Chain! that Britain calls her own,
Which, by feſtoons pure and ſplendid,
Bind'ſt a people to the throne!

Bleſt we hail the morn, that, ſhining
Fair and welcome from above,
To the ties ſo ſoftly twining,
Adds another link of love!

Brightly may the chain be lengthen'd
Through the lapſe of future hours,
When, the links by glory ſtrengthen'd,
Peace again ſhall deck with flow'rs!

A NEW SONG,
ON THE RENEWED THREAT OF INVASION.

Tune, "All Trades."

WHILE Gallia's upſtart Emperor
Invaſion's threat renews,
Thus ſtriving ſtill to *temper* her,
And gain his *private* views;
Around the Britiſh borders,
Firm-bound in Union's tie,
All Arts, and Crafts, and Orders,
The Deſpot's might defy.

All Sects, however varying,
Reſpecting *his* dominion,
Quaker, Churchman, Preſbyterian,
Now hold but one opinion:
And that opinion will be ſhewn
By many a vengeful blow,
If e'er t' aſſail her ſea-girt throne
Shall dare BRITANNIA'S foe.

Thoſe whom the uſeful labours
Of Huſbandry employ,
Will turn their ſhares to ſabres,
The robbers to deſtroy:
Whilſt Reapers, Mowers, Rakers,
Collected in a band,
Will cut them down by *acres*,
As faſt as they can land.

The Carpenter and Weaver,
Forſaking ſaw and loom,
Will uſe their whole endeavour
To ſeal the Invader's doom:
The Whiteſmith, Blackſmith, Nailer,
Will ſally from the forge—
Nay, ev'n the very *Tailor*
Fight like a *man* for GEORGE.

The Merchant and the Banker
Will likewiſe play their part,
For, Trade is our Sheet-anchor,
And all the World our Mart.
Yes! "*Shopkeepers*," whom they deſpiſe
Who have no Shops at all,
Will ſoon the inſolence chaſtiſe
Of thoſe proud Slaves of Gaul.

Then haſte, ye ſlow Invaders!
And bring your ſcheme to bear,
For, we induſtrious Traders
Have little time to ſpare:
Send out your brigs, boats, ſchuyts, and
Nor longer keep in ſcorce; [prams,
And ſhould the Crews at Sea take qualms,
We 'll ſettle them at once. HAFIZ.

EPITAPH ON MRS. WILLIAM GREAVES, OF DERBYSHIRE.

BY DR. H. W. TYTLER.

THE beſt of friends, of mothers, and of wives,
This marble ſadly tells, no more ſurvives,
Good, gentle GREAVES. Alas! the dreadful doom
Of that firſt woman gave her to the tomb.
In bloom of youth, in Beauty's faireſt pride,
Adorn'd with innocence and truth, ſhe dy'd.
Yet two lov'd infants live, their fire to bleſs,
And all their mother's virtues to poſſeſs,
Whoſe mortal part to kindred earth is giv'n,
Her ſoul to joys ineffable in heav'n;
Nor to the realms of bliſs was e'er convey'd,
By hands of angels, a more welcome ſhade.
On her green grave ſhall brighteſt roſes blow,
Tears from the ſkies in balmy dew-drops flow;
Sweet muſick ſound, celeſtial forms appear,
And whiſp'ring breezes breathe—A Saint lies here! *Edinburgh, June* 10.

THE

THE SILK-WORM.

IN distant climes, when Science first began,
And virtuous Wisdom elevated Man,
Ere Fashion's gaieties usurp'd the mind,
By honest industry alone refin'd,
Simple in dress, that little would suffice
That sav'd his person from inclement skies.

But Vice, to make Deformity still less,
Borrow'd the outward ornament of dress,
And sought that cover from the bestial tribe
The spotless garb of Innocence deny'd.
Thus, while the mind is left a barren waste,
The body boasts the ornaments of Taste;
And he who's bred in Fashion's present school,
Amidst society—is but a fool!——

Hence to the humble Silk-worm Fashions owe
A source from whence its elegancies flow;
And if the Mind but curiously views
What varied beauties all its works diffuse,
Can we but venerate Creation's plan,
And seriously consider what is Man?
Since Reason's vast expanse is oft confin'd
Within the limits of a sordid mind,
Conscious of means whence blessings might diffuse,
He often will the gracious power abuse.

Search then amid the humble Silk-worm's race [grace,
For deeds that might the wisest Mortals
Who boast of reason!—Can they ought compare
With the sublimer wisdom extant there,
When, in fond gratitude for former days,
Th' industrious Silk-worm all its treasure pays;
Where in gradation wills the task assign'd,
Nor aught dissatisfied, nor aught resign'd?
Yet Man, for whom all Nature sheds her store,
Boasting of reason, does he e'er do more?
Does he, according to th' Almighty will,
The proper duties of his station fill?
Does he relieve the orphan and oppress?
Does sympathetic pity melt his breast?

Be silent then!—the moral lesson learn;
'Tis mind alone which constitutes the man.
In this, indeed, he differs from the beast;
In this deficient, man becomes the least.
Wisdom must dignify and grace the whole,
Or man's a mere machine—without a soul.
For such shall Virtue wave her radiant prize, [skies.
And waft their names triumphant to the

Royal Artillery, Woolwich. MEDICUS.

LINES,

BY THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE,

Inscribed on a Pedestal supporting a fine Bust of Mr. FOX *in the Duke of* Bedford's *Garden at* Woburn.

HERE, midst the FRIENDS he lov'd, THE MAN behold,
In TRUTH unshaken, and in VIRTUE bold;
Whose patriot zeal and uncorrupted mind
Dar'd to assert the FREEDOM OF MANKIND;
And whilst, extending desolation far,
Ambition spreads the baleful flames of war,
Fearless of blame, and eloquent to save,
'Twas HE—'twas FOX—the warning counsel gave! [of BLOOD,
Midst jarring conflicts stemm'd the TIDE
And to the menac'd world a SEA-MARK stood! [vail'd,
Oh! had his voice in MERCY'S CAUSE prePowerful MILLIONS had the
STATESMAN hail'd! [cease,
Whose WISDOM bade the broils of nations
And taught the world HUMANITY and PEACE!
But though he fail'd, succeeding ages here
The vain, yet pious effort shall revere;
Boast in their annals his ILLUSTRIOUS NAME, [FAME!
Uphold his GREATNESS, and confirm his

STANZAS

Respectfully addressed to the Right Hon JOHN FOSTER *on his reported Appointment to the Chancellorship of the* Irish *Exchequer*, &c.*

TO thee, her long-tried, steady, faithful friend, [eyes;
O FOSTER! Ireland turns her grateful
Wide, by thy care, fair Culture's bounds extend, [plies.
And smiling Labour reaps increas'd supThy patriot soul had long beheld, with pain,
Her fruitful means by niggard laws confin'd;
Thy genius, to remove th' illiberal chain,
A wise, effectual, noble plan design'd †.

Nor less thy warm regard and anxious zeal
Her rising manufactures likewise own;
Thy grateful debtors are the loom and wheel, [shewn.
For many a mark of kind attention

If Ignorance, or Policy unfound,
By idle dreams of speculation led,
Cripple her commerce with a wanton wound,
'Tis thine to raise again its drooping head.

Friend of the Empire's blended rights and trade! [more;—
We hail thy wish'd return to pow'r once
We thank our MONARCH for the *choice* he made, [shore.
And bid thee welcome to thy native

Dromore, June 15. HAFIZ.

THE ROBIN.

'TWAS Winter, and hollow the Northern blast blew, [snow;
Whilst Nature was veil'd in a garment of
To my window for shelter a little bird flew,
It flutter'd, and fell on the cold ground below.

* An appointment which he actually accepted about the middle of the present month (July). † The Corn Laws.

Though

Though panting and helpless, the merciless storm [woe;
Still beat on poor Robin, so friendless is
The distress'd to relieve, my bosom was warm; [glow.
I press'd the bird there, and imparted a
And to share of these crumbs thou 'rt welcome, I cry'd,
So kindly bestow'd upon me from above;
By the same sweet compassion that stoopeth to guide [love.
Those wings to thy mate in the season of
Now the soft Western breeze clothing Nature in green,
Away Robin flies to some favourite grove,
Where the full notes of Gratitude flow from a scene [love.
Of innocence, melody, transport, and
Oh! then through this vale let us cheerfully rove; [while,
Should the tempests of life endure for a
If we trust in that merciful Being above,
Each storm will soon pass, and subside in his smile.

ON SEEING A SHIP SAIL.

(From Mrs Le Noir's *"Village Anecdotes;" of which see pp.* 661, 662.*)*

YON ship, prepar'd the port to leave,
Her canvas swells, her anchors heave,
She courts the fav'ring gale;
Her jovial crew, her rudder's guide,
Wait but the slowly-rising tide
To spread the vent'rous sail.

Oh! wond'rous proof of bold design,
Of art, that 's only not divine,
Say, whither art thou bound?
What barbarous coast, what hostile shore,
What distant world, wilt thou explore,
What unplough'd ocean sound?

Whom doth thy spacious hold contain?
Sons for whom mothers weep in vain,
The father torn from home
(While sisters hope to stay the tears
Of their last parent's widow'd years),
In thee, alas! may roam.

Some truant youth in thee may part,
The fov'reign of a virgin heart,
That beats for him alone;
Whose plighted vows of endless love
She never doubts will faithful prove,
Still judging from her own.

Tell not the fond, confiding maid
How oft her trust will be betray'd,
How oft the youth forsworn;
Wound not her unsuspecting breast,
In fancy's sweet illusion blest,
And absence may be borne.

Be then, kind Heav'n, the vessel's guide;
For her the whelming waves divide,
The stormy winds controul;
Whether she steer her devious way
To distant Indus's fervent ray,
Or seek the Frozen Pole.

Yet dost thou in thy wrath ordain,
That the fair bark ne'er again
Shall bear her wand'rers home?
If given to the greedy tides,
The storm must rend her parting sides,
And ruin be her doom;

Spare, in thine ire, her gallant crew,
Spare, in their lives, their children's too,
The mother and the wife:
The troubled deep awhile assuage,
Speak and appease the fearful rage
Of elemental strife.

From fell Arabia's barren strands,
Her ruthless sons, her burning sands,
The vessel far convey:
Nor let the hapless crew be thrown
Where gen'rous pity is unknown,
Or monsters howl for prey.

Their tedious toils and travels o'er,
May Albion's snow-white cliffs once more
The weary wand'rers gain!
And each, his dangers at an end,
Recount them to the wondering friend,
With joy enhanc'd by former pain!"

FAREWELL TO MALVERN.

SADLY, dear Malvern, from thy lawns
And past'ral heights I stray;
Sadly, forsaking thy lov'd haunts,
I tread my homeward way.

Pure stream! whose bright, transfucid waves
No sediment contain;
Where rosy-cheek'd Hygeia laves,
With all her jocund train;

And ye ad'mal, giant mounts
That crown the wide champaign,
Where fair Sabrina rolls her flood
Through Evesham to the main;

Farewell! in Nature's charms array'd,
With ever-blooming gorse,
With broom, wild thyme, self-planted trees,
And hillocks cloath'd in moss.

No more shall I, in fancy rapt,
Thy varied beauties view;
Ah! ne'er shall I a scene behold
So fair, so grand as you!

COPIED FROM A SEAT IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.

YE who delighted view this varied scene,
And taste of pleasure real and serene,
If e'er your guileless bosoms hope to prove
The tender extacies of mutual love,
Know, that a passion, luckless as sincere,
In plaintive numbers mourns its fortune here;
Though to your hearts such torments be unknown, [own:
Yet sigh for woes that soon may be your
But who, like me, to soothe despair and pain,
Frequents these joy-inspiring scenes in vain;
Condemn'd, like me, to hear the cold reply,
Feel the quick taunt, and mourn the scornful eye;
Ever heart-rending agonies to bear,
And mourn the soul's desire in dumb despair;
If chance direct thee to this artless line,
Learn, hapless mourner, that thy fate is mine;
And as in heart-felt woe thou sorrowest here,
Exchange with me one sympathetic tear.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1804.

H. OF LORDS.

April 5.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the Volunteer Bill; and Lord *Grenville* propoſed a variety of amendments, all of which were ſeparately negatived.

In the Commons, the ſame day, ſeveral papers were preſented; amongſt which was the correſpondence relative to the war in Ceylon.

H. OF LORDS.

April 6.

The diſcuſſion on the Volunteer Bill was reſumed; and ſeveral amendments were again propoſed by Lords *Spencer* and *Grenville*, but which, after a long debate, were negatived.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Accounts were preſented relative to the Imports for the laſt ſeven years; as were others, ſhewing the amount of Exchequer Bills at different periods.

H. OF LORDS.

April 9.

Another debate took place on ſome verbal alterations propoſed by Lord *Grenville* in the Volunteer Bill; all of which were negatived.

April 10.

The Earl of *Suffolk* called the attention of the Houſe to the general ſtate of the defence of the country. His primary object was, to ſhew the impracticability of arming the peaſantry as had been propoſed, when a difficulty is experienced of procuring arms for the Volunteers: he recommended a ſpecies of ſharp-ſhooting militia, ſimilar to thoſe in America, during the war there; and enforced the propriety of central depôts and martello-towers. He alſo thought much blame attached to Miniſters for neglecting to employ the firſt military characters; and added, that though Lord Moira had been appointed to a chief command in Scotland, yet he had merely the pay of a general, and had been 20 years with only the half-pay of a colonel, about 200l. *per annum*. He concluded by moving for a Committee to inquire into the State of the Defence of the Country.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* briefly condemned the obſervations of the Earl, as ill-timed; and the motion was negatived.

Lord *Grenville* then ſuggeſted other alterations in the Volunteer Bill, which occupied the Houſe till midnight; and were at laſt negatived.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Admiral *Berkeley* moved for ſeveral Accounts relative to Barracks. Ordered.

Mr. *Yorke* moved for a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Iriſh Militia Volunteer Bill.

Mr. *Elliot* oppoſed it, and entered into ſome details relative to the Militia of Ireland, from which he inferred that the Bill was not neceſſary, and particularly objected to the offers of the Iriſh Militia, which he conſidered to be thoſe of the officers, not of the men.

Mr. *Yorke* defended the meaſure. He was followed by Mr. *Calcraft*, who partially diſapproved the Bill, and adviſed the 10,000 men to be raiſed on a general plan.

Mr. *Banks* ſpoke on the ſame ſide;—and was ſucceeded by Col. *Hutchinſon*, in favour of, and by Col. *Wrenker*, Mr. *Windham*, and Mr. *Canning*, in oppoſition to, the meaſure. After which, the Bill went through a Committee.

April 11.

Mr. *Yorke*, on moving that the Committee on the Iriſh Militia Bill be reſumed, obſerved that the charge occaſioned by the Bill would not fall excluſively on Ireland.

Col. *Crawford* expreſſed his determined oppoſition to the Bill, and particularly objected to the augmentation of the Militia of Ireland; but recommended the raiſing an equal number of Fencible forces.

Lord *A. Hamilton* ſpoke againſt the increaſe of the Iriſh Militia; and was followed by Mr. *Keane*, in praiſe of the meaſure.

Sir *J. Wrottesley* condemned the whole of the meaſures of Miniſters, and anticipated no good effects from our victories in India, where a freſh drain of regular troops would be wanted, either to ſupply the loſs of thoſe who have fallen, or to keep the territory we had acquired.

Sir *J. Newport* was of opinion, that the Militia of either country ſhould be applicable to the ſervice of the other; but he hoped that the 10,000 diſciplined Iriſh Militia would not be replaced by new levies, to which he had good grounds for a particular objection.

General *Maitland* ſpoke at ſome length, to ſhew that the regular army could never be raiſed to a much greater extent than it is at preſent, in conſequence of the equal diſtribution of the immenſe wealth of the country, which left no inducement to the people to enter as ſoldiers. Adverting to the remark of Sir J. Newport on our European forces in India, he ſaid it amounted to 22,000, of which only 5,000 had been engaged on the late occaſions. He explained the effect of augmenting the Iriſh Militia to be, that 10,000 of our beſt troops would be left for offenſive ſervice.

Mr.

Mr. *Fox* ſignified, that the change in contemplation ſhould have been announced by a Meſſage from the King, and not ſurreptitiouſly, as was attempted to be done. [*This remark produced a very loud clamour from both ſides.*]—He proceeded, in a ſatirical ſtrain, to comment on the effects expected from the Union, none of which had yet taken place; and touching on the Government of Ireland, which he deſcribed to be completely martial, he ſaid it was impoſſible that that country could be governed by any other means than force, as long as the Lord Chancellor told the people that they could not be good ſubjects while they continued faithful to the religion of their forefathers! He ſaid, the Iriſh Militia ſhould be confined to Ireland, and Fencibles brought in their room. The remainder of his arguments tended to prove that we had been more ſucceſsful in the firſt years of former wars, than in this; and he concluded with declaring the removal of the Iriſh Militia to be a direct violation of the Union.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a long and able ſpeech, replied to the different topics touched on by Mr. Fox, particularly on the legality of the meaſure in contemplation; and he contended that the number of our forces now in activity exceeded that of any country of the world. It would appear that the Regulars and Militia in the United Kingdom amounted to 184,000, and the Volunteers to 400,000; all of which were fully provided with arms, except 25 or 20,000, which made in the whole a force of 584,000. To this he added, that our Military force at preſent was within 14,000 of the higheſt amount of it during the laſt war; and he conſidered the advantages of the meaſure ſufficient to outweigh all objections.

Some remarks and explanations enſued, between Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Francis*, *Johnſtone*, *Kinnaird*, Dr. *Laurence*, Lords *Caſtlereagh* and *De Blaquiere*; after which, the Committee went through the Bill.

April 12.

Lord *A. Hamilton* made ſome remarks, tending to condemn the practice of making Iriſh Treaſury payments in this country at par, which he conſidered as a violation of the Act which prohibited Commiſſioners of the Treaſury from increaſing their ſalaries on their own authority. He therefore moved; 1ſt, that it appeard that payments at par were made in London of ſalaries chargeable on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment; 2dly, that they were made without authority; and, 3dly, that they were unwarrantable.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* briefly explained, by obſerving that the Act of Union had transferred to this country the reſidence of many Iriſh Officers; and as they were not brought to a cheaper place, it was right to relieve them from the tax in the 10 *per cent.* balance of exchange between Great Britain and Ireland. They were brought here againſt their will, and had a right to expect that their ſalaries would not be diminiſhed from the value they would have had in Ireland. But he added, that half-pay officers were not entitled to this advantage, as they had the option of remaining at home. He then concluded by moving the order of the day.

Lord *Folkſtone* and Mr. *Fox* deprecated the defence of the meaſure, and inſiſted that officers on half-pay were more entitled to compenſation than men holding great places.

Mr. *Windham* followed on the ſame ſide; as did Mr. *T. Grenville* and Mr. *Thornton*; after which, the previous queſtion was carried.

April 13.

The Bill was brought in for ſuſpending recruiting for the Army of Reſerve.

Mr. *Yorke* alſo obtained leave to bring in a Bill to revive an Act of laſt Seſſion, for the better providing of officers for the militia, by enabling the Lords-lieutenants of Counties to grant commiſſions to ſubaltern officers not qualified by local property.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for a ſum of 150,000l. for the Secret Services; a ſum not exceeding 412,000l. to be paid without deduction to the United States of America, awarded to them for compenſation for Prizes taken during the laſt war; and the ſum neceſſary to pay off the out-ſtanding balance of 11 millions upon Exchequer Bills iſſued under votes of the laſt Seſſion.

In anſwer to Mr. *Fox*, who demanded an explanation relative to the Ruſſian Mediation, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid there ſtill exiſted reaſons for not giving any complete explanation.

April 16.

The ſecond reading of the Bill for preventing future corruption, &c. at elections for Aylesbury, was debated, and the reading oppoſed by a large majority.

Lord *Morpeth* adverted to the alledged correſpondence of Mr. Drake, by obſerving, that the Britiſh Government had been accuſed of crimes that ought never to ſully the annals of civilized nations; and that although contemptuous ſilence might be the moſt prudent way to treat the calumnies of an execrable Tyrant, yet the preſent correſpondence having been publiſhed in the *Moniteur*, and accredited by the Foreign Miniſters at Paris, it would be an eternal ſtigma upon this country, unleſs proved to be a groſs fabrication. He then ſeverely cenſured the anſwer of the American Envoy to the letter of Talleyrand; and concluded with calling upon Miniſters to clear themſelves

themſelves from the charges, and prove to the world that they had not armed the hand of an aſſaſſin.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* anſwered, that he was happy to have an opportunity of repelling the foulest and moſt infamous charge that has ever proceeded from a Government claiming to be conſidered as part of the civilized world; though he conſidered it to be almoſt beneath the dignity of Miniſters to attempt to confute it. He ſhould, however, unequivocally declare, that no inſtructions had been tranſmitted to Mr. Drake to undertake any thing that was not ſtrictly conformable to the rights of Nations. He added, that he was fully confident, the more that gentleman's conduct was enquired into, the more apparent would be the infamy of the fabrication.

On the motion for the third reading of the Iriſh Militia Augmentation Bill, ſome oppoſition was made to it by Mr. *Pitt*, who particularly objected to ſuſpending the operation of the Army of Reſerve Act, which afforded the beſt means of recruiting the Regular Army.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſaid a few words in favour of the Bill; Meſſrs. *Banks*, *Windham*, and *Fox*, againſt it; the latter gentleman objected to all the modes of raiſing men adopted by the preſent Miniſters, as interfering with the recruiting for the line; and condemned, in particular, the principle of raiſing 10,000 freſh men, without making them diſpoſeable, at leaſt as far as England.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* briefly replied to the objections which had been urged; and, to refute the charge of neglect, he added, that at this time our regular diſpoſeable Infantry was greater than at any former period; and our whole diſpoſeable force, conſiſting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, amounted to no leſs than 70,000 men.

After a few obſervations from Meſſrs. *Canning* and *Alexander*, Colonels *Vereker*, *Odell*, and *Craufurd*, and Lord *de Blaquiere*, the Houſe divided; when there were for the third reading of the Bill, 128; againſt it, 107.

The Iriſh Linen Bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

April 17.

Several additional amendments were propoſed in ſome clauſes of the Volunteer Bill, by the Duke of *Montroſe* and Lord *Grenville*, which were negatived.

Lord *Auckland* propoſed a new clauſe, that, after the paſſing of this Bill, no rules for the regulations of Volunteer Corps ſhould be conſidered valid, but ſuch as ſhould be tranſmitted by the Commanding Officer and the Lord Lieutenant of the County to the Secretary of State, and of which his Majeſty ſhould declare his approbation within 28 days.

This was oppoſed by Lords *Minto* and *Grenville*, and Earl *Fitzwilliam*; and defended by Lords *Hawkeſbury* and *Auckland*; but carried without a diviſion.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 18.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, it was his intention only to move that 11 millions and a half be raiſed by Exchequer Bills for the diſcharge of the Bills which were now outſtanding. He ſhould ſubmit at a future period a motion for the raiſing of the remaining ſum of 5,000,000 to complete the ſum already mentioned. The Bank had agreed to poſtpone the payment of the 1,000,000 and a half which they had raiſed in 1798. He was, in conſequence, enabled to propoſe, that only the ſum of 9,000,000 and a half be raiſed in the preſent inſtance. It was not the intention of Government that any of the debt ſhould be funded, but that all the amount which he then moved for ſhould be kept outſtanding. This he purpoſed doing by two ſeparate Bills, the one for 8,000,000, and the other for 1,000,000 and a half.

After ſome obſervations from Mr. *Johnſtone* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the reſolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 19.

The Earl of *Carliſle* moved for Copies of the Diſpatches which were ſent to India prior to his Majeſty's Meſſage of the 8th of March, with the dates of their being ſent from this country, and of their arrival in India; and of the diſpatches which were ſent to India ſubſequent to the Meſſage.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* objected to the motion, becauſe the Earl had ſtated no reaſon for bringing it forward.

The Earl of *Carliſle* then charged Miniſters with remiſſneſs, in not ſending timely information to Admiral Rainier, in conſequence of which Linois' ſquadron had eſcaped.

Lords *Carnarvon* and *Spencer* were in favour of the motion; and on a diviſion, there were, Contents 31—Non-contents 30; majority of 1 againſt Miniſters.

April 20.

Lord *Hobart*, on moving the ſecond reading of the Iriſh Militia Augmentation Bill, obſerved that the principal inducement of Miniſters for bringing it forward was from motives of œconomy. He reprobated the publiſhing of the correſpondence between Lords Redeſdale and Fingal.

Earl *Spencer* condemned its principle altogether. It was impolitic to take 10,000 men from the defence of Ireland, and unwiſe to make ſuch an addition for limited ſervice only.

Lord *Grenville* intimated, that himſelf and many other Peers would diſcuſs this meaſure

meaſure on the third reading of the Bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* adviſed Lord G. not to apply abuſive epithets to meaſures which were exactly ſimilar to his own in the laſt Adminiſtration; and he added, that Miniſters were ſo far from being exhauſted from the fatigues of laſt night, that they felt themſelves as Giants refreſhed, and were ready to meet the diſcuſſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Roſe* moved for an account of the produce of all the permanent taxes in the years ending the 5th Jan. 1803, and the 5th Jan. 1804. Agreed to.

Mr. *Kinnaird* moved for Copies of the diſpatches ſent to India on the breaking out of the war, &c.

On the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means being brought up, Mr. *Johnſtone* re-urged objections to a large iſſue of Exchequer Bills; and was anſwered by Mr. *Vanſittart*.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 29. This Gazette contains Letters from Admiral Duckworth, introductory of the following Diſpatches:

H. M. S. Le Pique, off Jacmel, March 18.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, after a chace of five hours this day, we came up with and captured the French National cutter, La Terrear, of 10 guns (ſix of which they threw overboard in the chace), and 75 men, commanded by Mons. Collinet, lieut. de vaiſſeau, from St. Domingo two days, and had taken nothing. I am, &c.

C. B. H Ross.

Stork, off Cape Nicola Mole, March 30.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that his Majeſty's ſloop under my command has this day captured, after a chace of ſix hours, the French ſelucca privateer, L'Hirondelle, of three guns (two of which were thrown overboard in the chace), and 44 men. She has been three months from Guadaloupe, but laſt from Banacoa, and had taken nothing.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Geo. Le Geyts.

Return of veſſels captured and deſtroyed by his Majeſty's veſſels under the command of Rear-admiral Duckworth, K. B. ſince the laſt incloſure 10th March, 1804.—L'Hirondelle ſelucca privateer of three guns and 44 men; captured on the 30th March by the Stork.—Le Cazar ſelucca privateer, of one ſix-pounder and 46 men: captured on the third of April by the Fortunée; out five days, and had taken nothing.—Jean Baptiſte ſelucca privateer, of 28 men; captured on the 2d of April, by the Racoon.

Letter from Rear-admiral Dacres, to W. Marſden, eſq. dated on-board the Franchiſe, at Sea, March 27.

Sir, having directed Capt. Murray to chaſe a ſchooner which was diſcovered a-head of the convoy yeſterday afternoon, you will be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, by half-paſt ſeven o'clock that evening, ſhe was captured by the Franchiſe, and proves to be La Petite Harmonie privateer, from Martinique, mounting two four-pound carriage-guns, commanded by Citizen Guerel, and manned with 22 men. I have ordered her to be deſtroyed.

I am, &c. J. R. Dacres.

Admiralty-office, June 2. A letter from Sir J. T. Duckworth introduces the following:

Snake, Salt Key, March 18.

Sir, This moment has arrived his Majeſty's ſloop Lily, Capt. Lyall, from Bermuda, who has brought with him the Batavian Republic ſchooner Draak, commanded by a lieutenant of frigate, captured on the 1ſt inſtant. She mounts four four, and one three-pounders, and fifty men; ſeven weeks from Curacoa, and had taken nothing. W. Roberts.

[Admiral Duckworth, in another letter, dated April 7, ſtates the following captures to have been made between March 10 and April 7, by the ſquadron under his orders:

French National tranſport L'Argo, of 6 guns, 20 men, and 56 troops, commanded by a lieutenant de vaiſſeau, in ballaſt, from New Orleans; captured by the Racoon, Capt. Gordon, March 16, 1804.—French ſelucca privateer L'Hirondelle, of 3 guns, and 44 men; captured by the Stork, Capt. Le Geyt, off Cape Nicola Mole, March 30, 1804.—French ſelucca privateer L'Adventure, of 1 gun, 2 ſwivels, and 28 men; captured by the Racoon off Great Henage, April 5, 1804, ſeven days from St. Jago.—Felucca privateer Le Cazar, of 1 gun, 46 men, and 18 tons, from St. Jago de Cuba; captured by the Fortunée, ſame date.—A French privateer 2 guns, and 17 men, deſtroyed by his Majeſty's ſhip Blanche.]

Admiralty-office, June 12. This Gazette announces the capture of two of the enemy's gun-boats of the ſecond claſs, each carrying one 18-pounder and 30 men, in the Bay of Hodierne, by the boats of the Doris frigate, Capt. Campbell.

Admiralty-office, June 16. This Gazette contains two letters to Vice-admiral Sir A. Mitchell, Commander in Chief in North America, from Capt. Bradley, of the Cambrian frigate, communicating the capture of two French privateers; viz. Le Tiſon, 59 men; and L'Alexandre, 68 men; together alſo with a letter from Capt. Lyall, of the Lily, to Adm. Mitchell, communicating the capture of a Batavian ſchooner, named Draak, 50 men, after an action of 15 minutes.

June

June 23. Extracts of letters from Sir Charles Green and Commodore Hood, commanding his Majeſty's military and naval forces employed in the expedition againſt Surinam.

Sir Charles Green ſtates, in a letter dated Paramaribo, May 13, that the expedition having ſailed from Barbadoes on the 7th April, anchored on the 25th and 26th following, about ten miles off the mouth of the river Surinam.—On the 26th, a corps, conſiſting of the flank companies of the 16th and 64th regiments, the rifle company of the 2d battalion 60th regiment, made up by detachments from the battalion companies of the 16th, 64th, and 6th Weſt India regiments, to about 600 men, and the 1ſt brigade of Royal Artillery, beſides armed ſeamen, was detached in different veſſels under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Hippomenes, Capt. Shipley. This corps was commanded by Brigadier General Maitland, who was directed to effect a landing at the Warappa Creek, about 10 leagues to the Eaſtward of the Surinam river, where the enemy occupied a poſt. The object of this operation was to obtain a water communication with the Commewyne river, to procure plantation boats in ſufficient number to tranſport the troops down that river towards its junction with the Surinam, and thereby facilitate our approach to take a poſition in the rear of Fort New Amſterdam; and alſo with a view to cut off a conſiderable detachment of the enemy ſtationed at Fort Brandwacht. On the ſame day preparations were made for landing a body of troops to take poſſeſſion of Bram's Point, where there is a battery of ſeven 18-pounders, which defends the entrance of the river Surinam. Brigadier General Hughes undertook to ſuperintend this ſervice; the wind proving favourable, his Majeſty's ſhips Emerald, Pandour, (having the 64th regiment on board), and Drake brig of war, got under weigh to attack the battery; when a fire was opened on the ſhips, which, however, was ſoon ſilenced by a few broadſides, and the enemy ſtruck their colours. A detachment of troops, under Brig. Gen. Hughes, immediately landed, and took poſſeſſion of Bram's Point, making priſoners a Captain and 44 men. The entrance being thus ſecured, the Commodore made ſignal for the ſhips to go into the river as ſoon as poſſible; in the courſe of that and the following day, the moſt conſiderable part of the fleet anchored in the river. The Britiſh Commanders ſummoned the Dutch Governor on the 27th; and on the following morning he anſwered in the negative.—"Here," ſays Gen. Green, "I muſt beg leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that the coaſt of Surinam is of very difficult approach, ſhallow, and full of banks; that a landing is only to be attempted at the top of the tide, and at particular points; the coaſt is uncleared; and from wood, and the marſhy nature of the ſoil, it is impoſſible to penetrate into the interior, except by the rivers and the creeks.—The ſhores on both ſides of the river Surinam are equally difficult of acceſs, for the ſame cauſes, until you reach the battery Frideric, with the exception of one ſpot on the Eaſtern ſhore, where a plantation, called Reſolution, has been lately eſtabliſhed. Our points of attack were therefore confined; and the enemy, by means of their forts, ſhips of war, and other armed veſſels, were completely maſters of the navigation of the river Surinam above Fort Amſterdam.—The defences of the river, after paſſing Bram's Point, are Fort Amſterdam, ſituated on the confluence of the rivers Surinam and Commewyne: upwards of eighty pieces of ordnance are mounted in this fortreſs.—Fort Leyden is armed with 12 heavy guns, and ſituated on the right bank of Surinam, where it meets the Commewyne; is oppoſite to, and commanded by, Fort Amſterdam, at the diſtance of about 2000 yards.—The battery Frideric is about 200 yards lower down, and armed with 12 heavy guns.

On the left bank of the river, nearly oppoſite to Fort Amſterdam, is Fort Purmurent, having 10 guns mounted; its rear and flanks protected by impracticable marſh and woods.—The fire of all theſe works and batteries interſect in the channel for ſhips going up the river.—The town of Paramaribo is defended towards the water by a battery of about 10 guns, mounted in fort Zelandia, a place otherwiſe of no defence.—The 28th, the ſhips of war and other veſſels proceeded up the river as faſt as the tides would admit.—Lieut. Col. Shipley, Commanding Engineer, having examined the country as to the poſſibility of taking Forts Leyden and Frideric in rear, and found that a paſſage was practicable through the woods, a detachment of 140 men of the 64th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lt. Col. Cranſtoun, with Major Stirke of the 6th Weſt India regiment, ten men of the 6th Weſt India regiment, with ſide arms, having felling axes, 20 of the Artificers' Corps provided in the ſame manner, and about 30 armed ſeamen, commanded by Captains Maxwell, Ferris, and Richardſon, of the Navy, the whole under the command of Brig. Gen. Hughes, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Shipley, Lieut. Arnold, of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. Hobbs, Acting Engineer, whoſe local knowledge proved extremely uſeful on this occaſion, landed between ten and eleven at night, at Reſolution Plantation, and proceeded through the woods with

Negro

Negro guides. A great quantity of rain having recently fallen, it was found that the path, at all times difficult, had become almoſt impaſſable; but no obſtacle could damp the enterpriſing ſpirit of our ſeamen and ſoldiers, who, with perſevering courage, after a laborious march of five hours, arrived near the rear of Frideric battery. The alarm having been given, a conſiderable fire of grape-ſhot was made upon the troops before they quitted the wood, while forming for the attack, and of muſketry as they approached the battery. The aſſault of our intrepid ſeamen and troops, with fixed bayonets, was ſo animated and vigorous, as to prevent any further reſiſtance. The enemy fled to Fort Leyden, having ſet fire to the powder magazine, by the exploſion of which a few Britiſh Officers and men were ſeverely wounded. Brig. Gen. Hughes uſed no delay in moving on to the attack of Fort Leyden; but, being under the neceſſity of marching by a narrow road, which was enfiladed by four or five guns, received a conſiderable fire of grape-ſhot on his march, and of muſketry on his nearer approach, which, however, was ſoon put a ſtop to by a repetition of the ſame impetuous attack on our part; and the enemy, after ſome firing, called for quarter, which was generouſly granted by the conquerors, although in the moment they were highly exaſperated at the conduct of the Batavian troops in blowing up the powder magazine at Fort Frideric, after it had been in our poſſeſſion. A Captain, with ſome other officers and 120 men, were taken at this poſt, about 30 having made their eſcape acroſs the river Commewyne to Fort New Amſterdam. This brilliant affair produced important advantages, and the poſſeſſion of a country abounding with reſources of all kinds.—After ſilencing the fire at Fort Amſterdam, by which three men were killed in Fort Leyden, the troops were tranſported to the oppoſite bank of the Commewyne, in order to form a junction with Major Gen. Maitland, who had landed at the Warappa Creek, and, after a ſhort reſiſtance, taken the enemy's poſt with two guns." The General then proceeds to ſtate, that Brigadier General Maitland, having conveyed his troops in a number of plantation boats, landed on the South ſide of the river, and, being joined by a part of the 16th regiment, on the 4th they paſſed through a wood, and came within a mile of Fort New Amſterdam, when a flag of truce was ſent to the head-quarters on the Commewyne, with propoſals for capitulation. Hoſtilities were therefore ſuſpended; when Captain Maxwell, being ſent to ſettle the terms, brought two capitulations; and on the evening of the 5th Brigadier General Maitland took poſſeſſion of Fort New Amſterdam, as well as of the Dutch frigate and ſloop. The General then pays the higheſt compliments to Brigadier General Maitland, Brigadier General Hughes, and the following commanders, whoſe gallant conduct had been reported to him, by the ſuperior officers above-mentioned, in the higheſt terms of commendation, viz.—Capt. Shipley, of the Hippomenes; Col. M'Lean, 60th regiment; Major Hardiman, 1ſt battalion of the Royals; and Capt. M'Kenzie, of the Navy, who commanded the ſeamen and troops up the river. The gallant conduct of Brigadier General Hughes, in his command at Fort Leyden, has excited the moſt unqualified commendations of the Commander in Chief. He alſo reports, in the higheſt terms, Lieut. Col. Shipley, of the Royal Engineers; Captains Maxwell, Ferris, and Richardſon, of the Navy; Major Stirke, of the 6th Weſt India Regiment; and Major of Brigade Brownrigg; Lieut. Jamiſon, of the 64th; Lieut. Arnold, of the Royal Engineers; and Mr. Hobbs, Acting Engineer. The General is exceſſive in his praiſes on Lieut. Col. Shipley, to whom he declares to have obligations far beyond his power of expreſſing.—The Articles of Capitulation are, the garriſons to be priſoners of war; to be tranſported to Holland as ſoon as veſſels can be provided for the purpoſe; the troops to be at liberty to ſerve the Batavian Republic, but not againſt his Britannic Majeſty, or his allies; and finally, that they are not to be compelled to enter the Britiſh ſervice. Private property ſecured to the poſſeſſors.—In another capitulation with the Dutch Naval Commander, Commodore Bloys, the Dutch frigate Proſerpine, and Pylades ſloop of war, with three merchant ſhips and a ſchooner, the latter ſtated to be private property, and reſerved for deciſion as ſuch, were ſurrendered, and the ſame conditions granted to their crews as to the ſoldiers. The braſs and iron ordnance, of various calibre, mounted and diſmounted, compriſed 282 pieces.

Return of killed and wounded, at the aſſault and capture of the Forts Leyden and Friderici:

Three rank and file killed; 1 field officer, 3 ſubalterns, 1 ſtaff, 1 ſerjeant, and 7 rank and file wounded.—Officers wounded, Lieut. Col. the Hon. G. Cranſtoun, 64th regt.; Lieut. Arnold, Royal Engineers; Mr. Hobbs, Aſſiſt. Engineer; Lieut. Roſs, 64th regt.; and Lieut. Brownrigg, 87th regt.

Return of killed and wounded in the Royal Navy on the ſame occaſion:

One Lieut. 1 warrant officer, 1 petty officer and 2 ſeamen, killed; 3 Lieutenants and 5 ſeamen, wounded.—Officers killed, Lieut. Smith, firſt of the Centaur, mortally wounded, died the following day; W. Shuldham, midſhipman of the Centaur;

Mr.

Mr. ——, boatſwain of the Drake.—Officers wounded, Lieutenants King and Henderſon, of the Centaur; and Lieut. Brand, of the Unique.

Return of Batavian priſoners taken at the conqueſt of the colony of Surinam on the 26th of April 1804, and following days:

Army.—One Lieut. General, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 19 Captains, 22 Firſt Lieutenants, 30 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon-Major, 6 Firſt Surgeons, 10 Second Surgeons, 2 Serjeant-Majors, 79 Serjeants, 130 Corporals, 24 Drummers, 1434 Privates, 13 women, and 11 children.

Navy.—One Commodore, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 6 Midſhipmen, 3 Surgeons, and 192 Petty Officers and Seamen. 1 Serjeant, 4 Corporals, and 29 Privates of Marines.—Total number of priſoners (navy included) excluſive of ſtaff and departments, is 2001.

Commodore Hood, in a letter dated Surinam River, May 6, ſtates his having, with the Centaur, Pandour, Serapis, Alligator, Hippomenes, Drake, Unique armed ſchooner, and tranſports, having nearly two thouſand troops on board, arrived off Surinam River on the 25th April, after a paſſage of twenty days from Barbadoes. The ſhallowneſs of the water retarded the advance of the ſhips up the river, the Emerald having paſſed through mud in three feet leſs than ſhe drew, and it was not till the evening of the 5th that ſhe got up near the forts.

The officers of engineers having explored the road through the woods, cloſe to the battery of Friderici, which communicated with Leyden redoubt, an attack was made on the morning of the 30th by a detachment of troops under Brigadier Gen. Hughes, conducted in the boats by Capt. Maxwell of the Centaur, and Captains Ferris and Richardſon: they landed at Plantation Reſolution, and after a tedious march through woods and ſwamps, the Brigadier and detachment, accompanied by the two-firſt named Captains, with ſome officers and about 30 ſeamen, carried the battery of Friderici; and though the enemy blew up the magazine, by which many of our brave people ſuffered, on entering the work, they were not delayed in paſſing a cauſeway of 700 yards, with five pieces of cannon bearing thereon, and carried the redoubt of Leyden in a few minutes. The gallant conduct of the Brigadier, his officers and men, will no doubt be ſufficiently ſet forth by the Major General, but it is impoſſible to do juſtice to their merit; and the Brigadier has ſpoken in the handſomeſt terms of Capt. Maxwell, who commanded the ſeamen, and Capt. Ferris, who led on with the advanced party, as well as all the officers and men; and Capt. Richardſon, left ready to ſupport them in the boats, gave every aid to ſecure the poſts.

The Dutch Commodore commanded a frigate, a corvette, 3 merchantmen mounting from 8 to 12 guns, a ſchooner of 10 guns, and ſeven gun-boats.

Commodore Hood ſpeaks in terms of high commendation of Capt. Maxwell, Ferris, Waring, Richardſon, Shipley, M'Kenzie, O'Brien and Naſh.

Military Operations in India.

The Gazette alſo contains a long letter from Gen. Welleſley to the Governor General, dated December 15, in which he gives a detailed account of his attack on the ſtrong Fort of Gauilghar. The preparation for the ſiege was commenced on the 6th. The heavy ordnance and ſtores were dragged by hand over mountains and through ravines, for nearly the whole diſtance, by roads which it had been previouſly neceſſary for the troops to make for themſelves. Batteries were afterwards erected in advantageous poſitions, the fire of which opened on the morning of the 13th; and on the morning of the 15th, the place was carried in the moſt gallant manner by ſtorm. Col. Stephenſon conducted himſelf with the utmoſt bravery and ſteadineſs on this occaſion. The ſtorming party was led in the moſt intrepid manner by Lieut.-col. Kenny; and the eſcalade was conducted by Capt. Campbell, of the 94th foot. The Major General particularly mentions the great ſervices of Lieuts.-cols. Wallace, Chalmers, Deſſe, and Lane, and Capt. Beommon, on the occaſion.—The Gazette alſo briefly notices the ſigning of the treaties with Berar Rajah and Scindea, on the 17th and 30th December.

Abſtract of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Europeans. The Hon. Maj.-gen. Welleſley's diviſion, 2 wounded. The troops compoſing the Subſidiary Force, 5 killed, and 57 wounded. Total—5 killed, and 59 wounded.

Natives. The Hon. Maj.-gen. Welleſley's diviſion, 1 killed, 9 wounded, and 1 miſſing. The troops compoſing the Subſidiary Force, 7 killed, 42 wounded, and 2 miſſing. Total—8 killed, 51 wounded, and 3 miſſing.

N. B. Lieut. Young, of the 2d batt. 7th reg. N. I. killed; Lieut.-col. Kenny, commanding the 1ſt batt. 11th reg. of N. I. and Lieut. Parlby, of the 2d batt. 7th reg. N. I. wounded. (Signed) R. BARCLAY,

Deputy Adjutant General in Myſore.

Camp at Deogaum, December 26, 1803.

Return of Ordnance, &c. in the Fort of Gauilghur—42 braſs guns of different deſcriptions; 10 Malabar guns; 2000 ſtand of Engliſh arms, 150 wall-pieces, and a variety of country arms.

St. Helier, Jerſey, June 9.

The following Report has been made and ſigned by Thomas Henley, Conſtable of St.

St. Helier:—"Monday the 4th of this month, being the anniverſary of the birth-day of our gracious Sovereign, all the forts in this iſland fired a royal ſalute at noon, by order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The cannon in the new fort on the large hill were alſo fired. A corporal of the Invalid Company of Artillery then received the matches, and locked them up in the powder magazine, at the top of the hill, which is conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to be bomb-proof; it contained 209 barrels of gun-powder, charged bombs, caiſſons full of cartridges of every kind, and a great quantity of other combuſtibles. The magazine was then ſhut, and the keys carried out of the fort. About ſix in the evening, while the officer on guard was at dinner with the brother officers of his regiment, the ſoldiers on guard obſerved ſmoke iſſuing through an air-hole at one of the ends of the magazine, and immediately ran from the fort. Mr. P. Lys, the ſignal officer on the hill, ſeeing from the watch-houſe the ſoldiers in motion, and hearing them calling out, Fire! ran out before they had all ſet off, and approaching the magazine obſerved the ſmoke iſſuing through the two air-holes at the two ends. Having found Thomas Touzel and Edward Touzel, two brothers, and both carpenters, employed by him in the town, who had come to aſſiſt him to take down a temporary enſign-ſtaff, he ſent them to acquaint the Commander in Chief of the danger with which the magazine was threatened, and to Capt. Simon, of the Artillery, to get the keys. Touzel, before he ſet out, uſed every effort to induce his brother to quit the ſpot. Edward Touzel replied, that he muſt die ſome day, and that he would attempt to ſave the magazine, and the town, at the hazard of his life; and ſeeing a ſoldier making his eſcape, he propoſed to him to remain to aſſiſt in breaking open the magazine, which he refuſed to do. He then propoſed the ſame thing to another ſoldier, named William Ponteney, of the light company of the third regiment, who acquieſced, ſaying, that he was ready to die with him; and they ſhook hands. Edward Touzel then took a wooden bar, with which he broke the barrier of the palliſade which ſurrounds the magazine, and finding at hand a kind of axe, he got to the door of the magazine, where he broke alſo two padlocks, and having by theſe means opened the door, he entered, and addreſſing himſelf to Mr. Lys, who was on the outſide, ſaid, "The magazine is on fire, it will blow up. We muſt loſe our lives, but no matter, *huzza for the King!* We muſt try to ſave it." With theſe words, he ruſhed into the flames, and, ſeizing the matches almoſt burnt out, he threw them by armfulls to Mr. P. Lys and W. Ponteney, who had remained without. Mr. Lys, ſeeing a caſk ſtanding on one end, filled with water, in the neighbourhood of the magazine, and having no other veſſel than an earthen pitcher, he and W. Ponteney made uſe of their hats, and this pitcher, to carry water to Edward Touzel, who was ſtill in the magazine, but ſcarcely able to ſee, in conſequence of the thick ſmoke which ſurrounded him: obſerving, however, ſome wood on fire, he extinguiſhed it with the water which was brought to him. He then called out to Mr. Lys, that he was almoſt ſuffocated, and requeſted ſomething to drink. The fire had ſcorched his hands, and even ſome part of his face. The people now arrived in crowds, bringing with them water; and Mr. Lys ſent him a glaſs of ſpirits, mixed with water, which he drank. At length, the fire was entirely extinguiſhed, by the zeal and intrepidity of Edward Touzel in particular, and of Mr. P. Lys, and W. Ponteney.—Capt. Leith, of the 31ſt regiment, and Mr. Murphy, of the ſame regiment, the officer on guard, and ſeveral officers of his Majeſty's troops, repaired with ſoldiers to the hill, and employed the utmoſt activity to get the magazine entirely emptied, in order to aſcertain whether any ſparks remained in it. Two caiſſons of wood, filled with ammunition, were found attacked by the fire, and one in particular, in which there were powder-horns, tubes; and a flannel cartridge was half burnt through. Near this caiſſon ſtood an open barrel of powder, to which the fire, had it not been extinguiſhed, muſt inevitably have been ſoon communicated. A rammer was almoſt conſumed, and ſome of the beams which ſupported the roof were on fire. Such was the ſtate of things, when Edward Touzel, Mr. P. Lys, and W. Ponteney, diſplayed heroic courage and bravery, expoſed their lives to the moſt imminent danger, and thereby ſaved the town of St. Helier and its inhabitants from the moſt terrible diſaſter. The Conſtable, therefore, finds himſelf impelled, both by duty and inclination, to requeſt all perſons who have property in the town of St. Helier, or its neighbourhood, to meet on Wedneſday next, the 13th inſt. in the church of St. Helier, at ten in the morning, to take into conſideration the means of teſtifying their gratitude towards theſe three brave and generous men."

This providential and almoſt miraculous eſcape muſt have greatly intereſted every reader. The debt of gratitude due to the brave men, whoſe names will be handed down with honour to an admiring poſterity, is, we are happy to ſay, in the courſe of payment. There has been a general meeting in the Iſland, and a ſubſcription has been begun, which, in its amount, will, we are perſuaded, ſpeak decidedly the thanks-

thankfulneſs of thoſe who, by the heroiſm of the three gallant men, were ſaved from inſtant death or total ruin. But the Committee who are in the management of the Patriotic Fund view this deliverance alſo as a matter of national importance. It has ſaved many valuable lives; it has preſerved one of our principal depôts of ſtrength in the important iſland of Jerſey; it is honourable to the national character, and worthy of moſt diſtinguiſhed notice, as an example to poſterity; and therefore well entitled to liberal reward from ſuch a fund as that which they have the honour to have committed to their direction. They have accordingly voted to Lieutenant Lys, for himſelf, and large family, Five Hundred Pounds; to Edward Touzel, a young man, who has a mother, and is riſing in his buſineſs as a carpenter, in St. Helier, Three Hundred Pounds; and, at the requeſt of William Porteray, a private ſoldier (and to whom his officers have voted a gold medal), a life annuity of Twenty Pounds; as he has determined that he will, through life, remain a ſoldier in the ſervice of his King and Country

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE

Paris, June 9. At the opening of the ſitting on the TRIAL of the CONSPIRATORS, the examinations having been concluded, the Preſident demanded of the perſons accuſed, if they had any thing to add to their defence; when Leridan and Jules Polignac alone ſpoke.

The former requeſted, in caſe he ſhould be condemned, that the money found upon him, being his private property, ſhould be given to his aged mother.

The ſpeech of Jules Polignac made a great impreſſion upon the judges as well as upon the audience, and has made him a favourite with the Pariſians. With a calm and firm voice he ſaid,

"Should my brother Armand be found guilty, and I be declared innocent, I ſupplicate moſt earneſtly to be permitted to take his place, and die for him. He has a wife; I am unmarried; and, in the preſent ſituation of my king, my country, and my family, I have no ties that attach me to life; which, beſides, I have not enjoyed long enough to regret much its loſs. An unfortunate, but loyal exile from my youth, I have taſted little of exiſtence but its wretchedneſs, which now is become almoſt inſupportable; and I ſee no other happineſs or glory upon this ſide of the grave than to be allowed to aſcend the ſame ſcaffold where the moſt virtuous of men and of Kings, Louis XVI. has bled. My ſentiments are, beſides, unalienable, neither to be ſhaken by terror, nor changed by clemency. No Polignac was ever a traitor, either to his God or to his King; and I ſhall certainly not be the firſt who diſhonours my name. Whether I am to die in an hour, or live for a century, my conſtant prayer and wiſh ſhall be, that Providence may reſtore to my country its lawful Sovereign!"

The Court then retired to deliberate on the ſentence of the priſoners.—Its deliberations laſted 20 hours; and at four the following morning the Court was reſumed; when the Preſident made known its final determinations as follows:

Georges Cadoudal, Bouvet de Lozier, Rouſſillion, Rochelle, Armand Polignac, D'Hozier, De Riviere, Louis Ducorps, Picot, Lajolais, Coſter Saint Victor, Deville, Armand Gaillard, Joyaux, Burban, Lemercier, Lelan, Merille, and Roger, were condemned *to ſuffer Death, with confiſcation of their goods.*

Gen. Moreau, Jules Polignac, Leridan, Rolland, and a young woman of the name of Hizy, were condemned *to ſuffer two years imprifonment.*

V. Couchery, David, Herve, Lenoble, R. Lagrimaudiere, N. Ducorps, Datiey, Even, Troche, ſen. Troche, jun. Monnier and his wife, Denant and his wife, Spin, Caron, Gallais and his wife, were *acquitted.*

Denand and his wife, Dubuiſſon and his wife, and Verdet were ordered to the Police *for correction.*

June 10. Yeſterday at St. Cloud, Madame Polignac threw herſelf at the feet of the Emperor, as he was paſſing through the hall where he receives the Miniſters to the apartment of the Empreſs, and ſupplicated him for the pardon of her huſband. She had been from ſix in the morning with the Empreſs, who in the moſt affecting manner had contrived the means of an interview with the Emperor. The preſence of a woman in a place which women are not permitted to enter, occaſioned ſome ſurprize in his Imperial Majeſty, when, burſting into tears, ſhe informed him that ſhe was Madame Polignac. The Emperor regarded her with attention, and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that M. Polignac, whom he remembered as the companion of his youth, at the military ſchool, ſhould have engaged in ſuch an odious tranſaction. Madame Polignac attempted to exculpate her huſband. Her grief gave additional force to her ſupplication; and his Imperial Majeſty, who was very much affected on the occaſion, replied: "As the attempt was againſt my own life, I may be juſtified in pardoning him; and I pardon him accordingly."

June 11. At the interceſſion of her Impe-

Imperial Majesty, the relations of M. de Riviere obtained an audience of the Emperor, and procured his pardon. Lajolais was pardoned through the interest of the Princess Louis Buonaparte; and that of Bouvet was obtained under the auspices of Princess Murat.

Paris, June 26. Yesterday at noon, Georges and 11 of the conspirators against the Consular Government were executed in the Place de Greve. They were, at their own request, assisted by a priest, and died with great fortitude; most of them, as they submitted their heads to the guillotine, exclaimed "*Vive la Roi!*" "*Vive Louis XVIII!*"

The persons condemned who have obtained pardon are, A. H. Bouvet De Lozier, F. L. Rouffillion, E. F. Rochelle, A. F. H. Polignac, A. A. C. D'Hozier, C. D. Riviere, F. Lajolais, and A. Galliard.—Letters of pardon have in consequence been issued, conceived in the following terms:

"*Napoleon*, by the *grace of God*, and the Constitutions of the Empire, Emperor of the French.

"To the Presidents and Members composing the Criminal Court of Justice of the department of the Seine, sitting at Paris.

"Our heart hath been the more afflicted by the new plots that have been formed against the State by the enemies of France, since two men who have rendered great services to the country have taken part in them. By your decree of the 21st Prairial last, you have condemned to the punishment of death A. H. Bouvet de Lozier. His crime is great; but we have wished to make him feel in these circumstances the effects of that *clemency which we have always held in singular predilection*, &c. &c. It then states, that after suffering *four years imprisonment*, they shall be *transported!*

On the 19th Gen. Moreau had his chamber in the Temple new-furnished, agreeably to his own taste. His table is served, every day, in silver plate, with dishes dressed in his own house.

It is said in the German papers, that Georges, on the day before his execution, was desired to apply to the Emperor, with the assurance that he might probably obtain his pardon.

The following particulars are said to be authentic:—One of his Judges waited on the prisoner, and addressed him as follows: —"I have not the honour to be known to you, Sir; but I come to present you this paper to sign, to obtain you your liberty." —"But I know you very well," replied Georges; "you are M. Ginmi, one of my most moderate Judges. I know you have formerly been a Member of the Parliament of Paris and commandant at Corsica—I like you very well; but your proposal I dislike. I belong to England, and shall not crave pardon; if the Emperor choses to do it, let me be exchanged for some French prisoners."

In the course of the late trials at Paris, Picot, the servant of Georges, declared that he was put to the torture to force him to confess.—It is believed that Pichegru was *racked to death* in the Temple, in order to make him confess; and that the body which was exhibited at the Hotel de Ville was not his. He however died firm to his purpose*.

Moreau's sentence of imprisonment has been commuted for exile; and he, with his family, have arrived at a Spanish port to embark for America.

A Dutch paper mentions, that the departure of Moreau from Paris was very sudden. He had caused his apartment in the Temple to be furnished, in the opinion that it would be the place of his confinement for two years.

Adm. Bruix and Gen. Macdonald have been banished from France, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Buonaparte.

La Revellière Lepaux, formerly of the Directory, has refused to take the oaths to Buonaparte as Emperor of France; and has left the Institute.

Admiral Truguet has not voted for the assumption of the Imperial dignity.

Letters from the borders of the Meine say, "The Consort of the Emperor Napoleon has sent, as a present to Vienna, a highly-finished toilette of gold, set round with large diamonds, and covered with the richest Brussels lace. The lace, which made a large parcel, were shut up in a gold box, of the very best workmanship."

Cardinal Caprara has ordered the following to be used as the form of prayer in all Churches and Chapels in the New Empire:—"O God, the protector of all kingdoms, and especially of the French Empire, grant unto thy servant Napoleon, our Emperor, that he may know and further the wonders of thy power, to the end that he whom thou hast appointed our Sovereign

* M. Peltier, in his paper, *L'Ambigu*, has given some letters, said to be written by Louis XVIII. to Pichegru in 1796. In one of these, the Monarch observes, "that he sanctions the full powers that had been transmitted to him by the Prince of Conde; that he prescribed no limits to them; but left him at liberty to do every thing compatible with the dignity of the Crown, and the interests of the State." His Majesty adds, "Like Henry IV. I have to conquer my kingdom—and, like him, I will prove that I can conquer and reign. My physical strength is but small, of moral powers I am not destitute—and, when the time comes, I will prove it. My throne, or my tomb!—There is no medium for me."

may

may be always powerful, through thy grace."

By letters from Paris of the 11th July, we learn that Buonaparte had on the 18th received the Ministers from Foreign Courts, in due form, to present their credentials. His robes are said to have been so splendid as to set all description at defiance.—He was seated on a superb Throne with the Crown, Sceptre, and other appropriate regalia by his side.—Neither the Russian, Austrian, Swedish, nor Danish Ministers were present.

A splendid coronation robe is preparing for the new Empress of the French. It is embroidered with gold and silver, and will be half covered by a tunic of white crape, enriched with ears of corn and flowers in diamonds, and disposed in the form of garlands. It will cost about 300,000 francs. The Emperor's coronation mantle will be a blue ground, covered with stars of gold. The State Coach is to cost 800,000 francs.

The coronation ceremony, however, it is believed, is deferred till the month of September. It is also said, that the Members of the Legislative Body, and of the different Constituted Authorities, who are distinguished by particular dresses, will wear on that day embroidered mantles.

It is stated to be the purpose of Buonaparte to concentrate the whole of his naval force at Brest; and under the protection of this fleet, which is estimated at 46 sail of the line, the Boulogne and Dutch armaments are to make their *debut*. Gen. Augereau, who has the chief direction of this enterprise, is stated to have received his final orders from the new Emperor, and to have left Paris for the purpose of embarkation.

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that in the invading fleet are some chosen ships, containing desperate crews, called *enfans perdus* (forlorn hopes), who, as an advanced guard, are to try to create confusion among their enemies by boarding, &c. and thus permit the remainder of their fleets and transports to escape, and land their troops in England.—Every man of these crews, who survives, is to be created a Member of the Legion of Honour, and to receive a pension.

The English prisoners in France (according to the account of a gentleman who lately escaped) are treated with the greatest inhumanity. At the ports they are first brought to, they are kept under confinement in unwholesome places (often deep dungeons), until opportunities offer for transporting them to the depôts. They are locked up in these apartments day and night, without being permitted to go out for any occasion whatever. They are fed with black bread and water; and on marching to the place of their destination, the sick are forced to keep pace with those who are unafflicted.—We sincerely hope this account is exaggerated. In the beginning of last month, there were 600 men confined in the Citadel of Valenciennes, with scarcely any clothes or bedding.

A new method of purifying water has been invented by M Deyeux. It consists of simply collecting small pieces of charcoal, but not reduced to powder, and the water which passes through it is rapidly purified. At the School of Medicine at Paris, the experiment was made with water, in which corrupted carcases had lain for three days; it speedily passed the charcoal, by which it became perfectly limpid, and had neither taste nor smell.

HOLLAND

Forty millions of florins, of the expenditure of the Batavian Government for this year, remain unprovided for. The deficiency has been communicated to Buonaparte, who has consulted Talleyrand and Marbois, with the Counsellors of State of the Section of Finances, as to the best means of making good this deficit. Report says, that the plan of Talleyrand has been adopted; and that the French Minister, Semonville, at the Hague, has received orders to *invite* the Dutch Directory to put it into execution.—The exactions made by it on the aristocratical merchants are enormous.

The Dutch armaments for the invasion have been officially reported completely ready for service.

ITALY.

Lucca and Genoa, it is stated, are to be joined to the Cisalpine Republic.

The highest dignities are intended for the new Imperial family, in the Italian Republic; but it is not yet determined whether the title of President shall remain, or be changed into that of King of Lombardy.

The *Raphanus Chinensis annuus oliferus*, or the oliferous China Radish, is now generally cultivated in Piedmont and the Milanese. A farmer, named Grandi, from 3½ ounces of seed, obtained 583 lb. which produced 300 lb. of oil, of peculiar utility, as it is employed by the Italians for culinary purposes, burns without emitting smoke, and produces a clear and brilliant light. The preparations for this crop are as follow:—the land in the Milanese is ploughed in autumn, and again in March, when the seed is sown. The plants are afterwards thinned to the distance of three or four inches from each other.

SPAIN.

A late *Moniteur* has inserted a series of letters, which lately passed between Mr. Frere and the Prince of Peace, at Madrid. The difference arose from an insinuation in the Moniteur, that all the British Ministers abroad were privy to the design of assassinating Buonaparte, and that Mr. Frere

Frere had declared in public company such means to be lawful; on which the Prince of Peace made a severe answer.—In the correspondence which followed, Mr. F. requests his Excellency to contradict the calumny of the *Moniteur*, by declaring whether such a conversation ever did pass between them. The Prince, in his answer, observes, that he was *waiting* for Mr. F.'s application to remove the odium which might attach to him; but he deems the justification perfectly useless, as all their conferences had been in private, and the value of articles in the Papers is proportionate to the *truth* they contain. Mr. F. renews the subject, and reminds the Prince that he ought to have been more explicit; "for, says he, "Y. E. might likewise have given a very plain and natural testimony in my favour, namely, that the only time I spoke with you on the subject I expressed an opinion precisely the reverse of that which the gazetteer pretended to cite."—To this the Prince replies,

"The Editor of the French Gazette supposing, in his No. 184, that a conversation had taken place between you, Sir, and me, has been wanting in the consideration due to my character, by believing me capable of entering upon subjects unworthy of the *greatness of soul which adorns me.*"

He refuses any farther explanation.—Mr. F. however, continued his remonstrances; and in a subsequent letter says,

"I cannot conceal, that in the denial of Y. E. to disavow that conversation, I look in vain for that *greatness of soul* which you invite me to imitate; when silence, on your part, costs you nothing but the sacrifice of my reputation, inasmuch, at least, as it depends upon your suffrage."

In answer, the Prince makes a strong avowal of his sincerity, and reminds Mr. F. how often he had intimated to him that he had about him persons unworthy of him, and that these were probably the authors of the letter in the *Moniteur*:—He offers to lay the correspondence before the King of Spain, that it may be forwarded to his Britannic Majesty; and the correspondence concludes with a notice on the part of Mr. F. that he had transmitted it to the Secretary of State.—This correspondence occupies a period from the 7th to the 13d April.

GERMANY.

Ratisbon, June 17.—Copy of a Note presented to the French Minister by the Russian Charge d'Affaires M. Oubril, relative to the arrest of the Duc d'Enghien at Ettenheim.

"According to the orders which the undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, has received from his Court, he hastens to inform the Ministry of the French Republic, that his Illustrious Master has heard, with equal astonishment and concern, the event that has taken place at Ettenheim, the circumstances that have attended it, and the melancholy result. The concern of the Emperor on this occasion is the more lively, as he can by no means reconcile the violation of the territory of the Elector of Baden to those principles of justice and propriety which are held sacred among nations, and are the bulwark of their reciprocal relations. His Imperial Majesty finds this act a violation of the rights of nations, and of a neutral territory, which at least was as arbitrary as it was public; a violation, the consequences of which are difficult to estimate, and which, if considered as admissible, must entirely annihilate the security and independence of Sovereign States. If the German Empire, after the misfortunes it has suffered, which have made it sensibly feel the necessity of tranquillity and repose, must still be in fear for the integrity of its territory, could it have been expected that it should have originated on the part of a Government which has laboured to secure to it peace, and imposed on itself the duty of guaranteeing its continuance? All these considerations have not permitted the Emperor to pass over in silence this unexpected event, which has spread consternation through all Germany."

The Note then states, that his Majesty has held it to be his duty to make the same notification of his sentiments to the French Government.

The French Ministers at Ratisbon and Baden have, in the name of the French Government, given what is called a *satisfactory* declaration about the arrest of the Duke d'Enghien.

Ratisbon, July 2.—In the Assembly of the Diet this day, the Envoy of the Electorate of Baden delivered a verbal declaration from the Elector, in which his Highness laments that the representations of the Emperor of Russia should be likely to produce differences dangerous to the peace of Germany.—It concludes as follows:

"From this important consideration (the subject of the Elector's *lamentation*), added to a full confidence in the *well-intentioned sentiments* of the French Government and its *exalted head* towards the *whole German Empire*, so lately evinced in the mediation of peace, and in the explanations, perfectly suitable to those sentiments, of the occurrence in question, his Electoral Highness cannot but most earnestly wish that the Representations made to the Diet on the 6th and 14th of May may have no farther consequences."

The following Note was communicated to the Diet by the Envoy of the Elector of Brunswick-Luneburg:—"His Britannic Majesty and Electoral Highness of Brunswick-Luneburg has learned, that the Count of Bentheim Steinfurth has, in the course of the preceding summer, attempted to

to avail himſelf of the unexampled invaſion by the French of the territory belonging to the German Empire, and appertaining to his Britannic Majeſty, in order unjuſtly to appropriate to himſelf the county of Bentheim, which, as it is well known, is poſſeſſed by his Majeſty as a ſecurity.—Not being able to ſucceed in this attempt, the Count of Bentheim Steinfurth, according to every appearance, is now engaged in a negociation with the French Government to obtain for himſelf, in the moſt ſhameleſs manner, the above-mentioned ſecurity, which was made with the full concurrence of the Houſe of Bentheim Steinfurth. His Britannic Majeſty might have left this injurious tranſaction to its own nullity and invalidity; but he has rather choſen explicitly to declare, as he has already publicly made known his determination with reſpect to all loans of money, that he will not acknowledge any negociations or treaties that may be entered into without his conſent, relative to the County of Bentheim, but will aſſert his juſt claims and rights againſt the Count of Bentheim Steinfurth."

AMERICA, &c.

A violent hail ſtorm prevailed at Pennſylvania on the 22d of May, and had deſolated the country for nearly 15 miles in length, and half that extent in breadth; vegetation was wholly deſtroyed, and numerous birds and beaſts were killed by the hail, &c; many of the hail-ſtones were ſix to ſeven inches in circumference.

We are extremely concerned to ſtate that Jamaica is very unhealthy, and that a great mortality has already taken place there: it is with pain we add, that Captains Cathcart and Baker, of the Royal Navy, are among the victims.—The captain of the Clarinda died on her paſſage home.

The New York Papers bring a confirmation of the maſſacre of the White inhabitants of St. Domingo, by the infuriated Negroes under Deſſalines.

From a moſt extraordinary and ſanguinary Proclamation, it appears, that after the general pardon granted to thoſe Frenchmen and their families who remained on the iſland, ſome new plots were framed at Jeremie, for the purpoſe of effecting a counter-revolution; but a timely diſcovery being made, a general extermination of the Whites was reſolved on.—It began on the 19th of April, and continued inceſſantly till the 14th May, during which 2,500 White inhabitants were put to the ſword. On the 22d April, the inhabitants of Fort Dauphin, and thoſe of St Jago, and other parts of the interior, were alſo murdered, and the towns ſubmitted to pillage.

In the Proclamation Deſſalines uſes every art to excite the paſſions of the rabble under his command, by repreſenting their arms to be raiſed by the God of Juſtice againſt the antient ſyſtem of ſlavery and prejudices which for ages has bent them under an iron yoke; by reminding them that he had rendered crime for crime, has ſaved his country, avenged America, and at length preſerved his unfortunate brethren, the Blacks and Yellows, whom the cupidity of Europeans have ſo long endeavoured to divide. He then ſtates, that the extermination of the Negroes, &c. was reſolved upon by the Cabinet of France, and entruſted to him; and after lamenting the tyranny exerciſed in Martinique, and his inability to deſtroy it, he concludes with the following apoſtrophe:—"Tremble, tyrants, uſurpers, ſcourges of the new world! our daggers are ſharpened; your puniſhment is ready! Sixty thouſand men, equipped, inured to war, obedient to my orders, burn to offer a new ſacrifice to the *manes* of their aſſaſſinated brothers. Let that nation come who may be mad and daring enough to attack me."

NEWS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

June 21. A woodcock was this day killed by Mr. T. Harriſon, gamekeeper to the Earl of Bridgwater. It exhibited no appearance of having been wounded, ſo as to prevent its emigration.

Sunday, June 23. This day at *Hanſlope*, Bucks, was experienced one of the moſt tremendous ſtorms of thunder and lightning ever remembered by the oldeſt inhabitant living.—It ſeemed to gather in the W. S. W. with moſt aſtoniſhing rapidity, where it hung for a conſiderable time in ſilent and gloomy horror; when, on a ſudden, a dreadful peal of thunder burſt over us with a moſt tremendous roar, which was ſucceeded by others ſtill more loud and awful. In fact, the whole artillery of the ſkies ſeemed to be let looſe at once; and the lightning that accompanied it at intervals was the moſt vivid we ever ſaw. The elements ſeemed in one continued blaze; even Nature's ſelf ſeemed to recoil, and dreaded to abide the ſhock! About half-paſt eight o'clock, the ſtorm was (if poſſible) more dreadful; and, while the affrighted villager was ſeeking for ſhelter in the humble cot, or ſupplicating a Power Supreme, we were alarmed by the falling of the ſpire, and of our venerable and antient church, which was laid in ruins with a moſt awful and tremendous craſh. This beautiful Gothic ſtructure*, which the Architect ſeemed to have muſtered all his ſkill to complete, and which was 186 feet high, was, in a few minutes laid in a confuſed heap of ruins, and deprived the numerous inhabitants of this pariſh of its well-at-

* A view and deſcription of this Church are given in our vol. LXIX. p. 457.

tended

tended and sacred place of worship.—At the two mills upon the road between *Chester* and Parkgate, the lightning threw down the chimney of a cottage occupied by James Hampton, removed the roof on one side near a foot, and dashed a clock into more than an hundred pieces. Two men and a woman in the same cottage were thrown down; the heel of one of the men's shoes was completely torn from the quarter, and the foot immediately swelled.—At *Halton*, near Frodsham, it struck the vane, and entered the chapel, and split and damaged many of the pews. Fortunately, the congregation had just quitted it. It also entered the house of Mr. Eaton, and broke to pieces several bedsteads.—Mr. Houten, a private in the 6th company of the West London Militia, was struck blind by the lightning as he stood on guard in High-street, *Woolwich*. The firelock is supposed to have attracted the electric fluid.

July 7. Mr. Iliff, of Narborough, with three of his men, being in a field near *Enderby* Mill, in Leicestershire, at the beginning of a storm of lightning, repaired to a hovel, taking with them two horses and dogs, and in a short time there came something like a ball of fire, and burst amongst them, which gave them a violent shock, and caused one of the horses to fall. A fine greyhound, which lay in a round posture, as is frequent with dogs when asleep, was quite dead, and appeared as if it had never stirred after it was struck.

July 8. This afternoon, a man in the service of Mr. Porter, of *Felixstone*, Norfolk, was struck dead from the top of a hay-stack, during a storm of thunder and lightning, and a dog killed, which lay at the foot of the ladder. The stack was set on fire, and another man near it had his head singed.—The storm extended over the whole of Norfolk and Suffolk, and did much injury in different quarters. At *Bury*, a cow was struck dead in a field belonging to Mr. Butcher.—At *Harwich*, during the same storm, another man was struck dead, while assisting to cover a hay-stack from the rain. His watch was entirely melted, and some halfpence in his pocket were found run in a mass, as if melted in a crucible. The farmer, who was standing at the bottom of the ladder, had his foot much burnt.

July 11. A matter of very considerable importance came on to be tried at the Quarter Sessions of *Bedford*:—An Overseer of the Parish of Lidlington, in that County, was indicted for dismissing of a woman from his service, the being, at the time of such dismissal, *actually in labour*, without making any provision for her relief.—It came out, in evidence, that both the master and mistress of the woman (the overseer and his wife) were well acquainted with the state in which she was; that they refused to receive her into their house, upon her entreaty to be so received; and that the Overseer ordered one of his labourers to *walk* with her as far as Ampthill, a distance of three miles and upwards, and there to leave her at the first public-house.—The Jury found a verdict of *Guilty*; and the Court sentenced the Overseer to an imprisonment of two months and a fine of twenty pounds.

July 14. As a boat laden with Portland stone was last week crossing Portland Roads, at *Weymouth*, a sudden gust of wind filled it with water, by which it instantly sunk. Two men, and a child four years of age, were on-board at the time, when one of the men, who could not swim, was drowned; the other, though two miles from the shore, caught the child in his arms, and plunged into the sea, when a boat, with some gentlemen on a fishing party came to his his assistance in time to save him and his charge. His boat, the produce of his earnings in the navy, being totally lost, a subscription was opened for him at Harvey's Library, which in a few hours produced 20l.

July 16. At *Gwenddwr*, Brecon, as two men were close-cutting a piece of timber, a girl of about sixteen or seventeen years of age was sitting on the ground near them, when a part of the tree fell upon her, and crushed her in such a manner that she instantly expired.

July 18. About nine o'clock, whilst the troops at *Eastbourne* were performing their accustomed exercise, on the right of the lines, an alarming fire broke out in the centre of the camp. It commenced in the temporary mess-room erected for the Officers of the 48th regiment, and as the fabric was composed chiefly of wood and straw, it was soon reduced to ashes. Fortunately, the fire ceased where it commenced. This accident excited a lively sensation in the surrounding country, and along the coast. The fire and alarm beacons, on all the different hills, were immediately seen on fire, and a considerable alarm must have been the consequence.

July 22. A fire broke out some days in the turpentine warehouse of Messrs. Bruce and Jaques, near Traitors-bridge, *Bristol*, which destroyed those extensive premises. Three men were dreadfully burned; one of them died the day following.

July 23. The numerous tenantry of Mr. Coke, of *Holkham* this day presented him with a superb vase, valued at 700l. as a testimony of esteem, for his judicious and liberal conduct as a land owner and occupier. The cup is extremely elegant, and answers to the description of its emblematical devices. It weighs 700 ounces, and from the beauty of the workmanship cost as many pounds sterling.

July

July 24. During a thunder-ſtorm this afternoon, the lightning ſtruck a large double barn near *Eythorn*, Kent, which immediately took fire: two threſhers, who were at work at the time, gave an immediate alarm to the inhabitants; but the whole fabric was conſumed, together with 50 quarters of wheat, a ſow, 16 pigs, and 30 rabbits, and two favourite dogs. The howling of the latter when ſurrounded by the fire was truly piteous.—From the ſame ſtorm a current of water was forced through the malt-houſe of Mr. Whitmarſh, of *Brambling*, near Wingham, by which 30 quarters of malt were ſpoiled.—The torrent proved deſtructive to the hop plantations in the neighbourhood of Wingham, and did great injury to the turnips.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Monday, July 2.

A Common Hall was this day held for the election of Sheriffs, in the room of Thomas Griffith, and J. E. Luke Neaſon, eſq. (ſee p. 589); when John Lagier La Motte, eſq. and James Oldham Oldham, eſq. were choſen. Mr. Oldham has ſince paid the fine of 600l. and 20 marks; and Mr. Le Motte not attending to give the uſual bond for the performance of the office, after having been called three times in open court, a new election was ordered to take place.

This morning, a cobler, corner of Wimpole and Queen Ann-ſtreet Weſt, faſtened himſelf in his ſtall, and cut his throat. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

This day a fine boy, ſeven years of age, belonging to Mr. Kennedy, of Edgware-road, unfortunately got entangled between a dray and a coach. The hind wheel of the coach went over his loins, and killed him.

This day the Middleſex Election Committee reported, that Sir Francis Burdett was not duly elected: that Mr. Mainwaring was duly elected; but that he committed acts of treating, whereby he was incapacitated to ſerve in Parliament upon ſuch election.—A new writ was in conſequence ordered to be iſſued.

Tueſday, July 10.

This night, at 10 o'clock, for the third or fourth time, the cooperage of Mr. Gandon of Angel-alley, Whitechapel, was diſcovered to be on fire. It burnt with great rapidity until 12 o'clock, when it was got under without doing much damage. A few ſmall workmen's houſes caught fire, and fell with the cooperage. The Whitechapel and Spital-fields Volunteers were under arms, and kept good order.

Thurſday, July 12.

This day, a Common Hall was held for the election of two gentlemen to be put in nomination for Sheriffs; when, after reading the names of thoſe eligible, a letter, addreſſed to the Lord Mayor, was read by Mr. Allen Perring, from Mr. Parry (an Eaſt India Director), ſtating that he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Eaſt India Volunteers, and being 73 years of age, he truſted the Livery would excuſe him.—Mr. Dixon obſerved to the Livery, that as Mr. Parry found himſelf young enough to be a Lieutenant Colonel, and could alſo fill the ſituation of an Eaſt India Director, he (Mr. D.) flattered himſelf the Livery would not think of paſſing him by. Mr. Parry's name was then announced, and he was unanimouſly elected; as was alſo George Scholey, eſq. who has agreed to ſerve.—For time immemorial, there never were known ſo many preferred paying the fine to ſerving the office.—Mr. Parry has ſince petitioned the Court of Common Council to allow him to fine 400l. and 20 marks, to be diſcharged from the ſaid office; which has been agreed to.

Friday, July 13.

A ſhocking accident happened to a poor waſherwoman, in Market-ſtreet, St. James's market. In hanging ſome linen to dry on a line, that projected from the two pair of ſtairs of window, by over-reaching, ſhe fell into the ſtreet, and fractured her ſkull. She was taken up with but little appearance of life, and conveyed to the Middleſex Hoſpital.

About nine o'clock this night a woman, with a child in her arms, was run over by a ſtage-coach at the Weſt ſide of Fleet-market; the child was killed, and one of the wheels went over the legs of the unfortunate woman, who was taken to the hoſpital without hopes of recovery.

Monday, July 16.

This day the Freeholders in the intereſt of Mr. Mainwaring, jun. met at the Crown and Anchor, to conſider on the beſt means of exempting him from expence, &c. and, after ſome introductory ſpeeches, a ſubſcription was opened, which amounted to 5,525l. On imparting this information to Mr. M. jun. he candidly declared, that unleſs the ſubſcription amounted to 10,000l. he ſhould decline the conteſt.—The buſineſs of the meeting was then deferred till Tueſday. On that day the ſubſcriptions were increaſed, and, at the preſſing ſolicitations of his friends, Mr. M. conſented to ſtand the conteſt.

A young woman this evening, croſſing the road with a child in her arms, near the Small-pox-hoſpital, Pancras, was thrown down by a gentleman's carriage that was driving along with great fury. The child died almoſt immediately, and the young woman was not expected to live.

Tueſday, July 17.

This morning a ſhocking accident happened in Dock-ſtreet, Mile-end New Town. The houſes No. 13, and 14, filled with poor labouring people to the amount of 30, gave way from the foundation, and tum-

tumbled with a tremendous crash on the inhabitants, who were all in their beds. The piteous cries of the sufferers were dreadful. The fronts of both houses fell into the street, but the party-wall between remained standing; the beams which supported the floors likewise remained without falling; but the roofs, floors, joists, &c. fell into the cellar. At seven o'clock four or five of them were dug out very much bruised and mangled; while some of them remained jammed between the pieces of wood for an hour before they could be extricated. At half past seven the Whitechapel, Mile End, and Spital Fields Volunteer Corps arrived, who cleared away the mob, and preserved what little property remained unbroken. There were upwards of 30 workmen employed in digging out the unfortunate sufferers, who were taken in coaches to the London Hospital. Not one of them was killed; and, though some of them are dreadfully mangled, all are expected to recover. There were nine of them sent to the work-house; and 14 more were able to go to other lodgings.

Thursday, July 19.

This day, the Lord Mayor held a Common Hall, for the choice of a Sheriff, in the room of Thomas Parry, esq. when Thomas Cole, esq. was elected; who has since paid the usual fine.

Friday, July 20.

At the Common Hall for the election of a Sheriff this day, (John Bleadon, esq. having paid his fine into the Chamber, of 600l. and 20 marks, to be excused serving the same), it was stated to the Livery, that Samuel Dowbiggen, esq. the next in rotation (there being 38 remaining on the list in nomination) was very old and infirm, and not capable of fulfilling the duties of the office, he was therefore passed over; and William Domville, esq. Citizen and Stationer, was by the Livery elected, together with George Scholey, esq. Citizen and Distiller, to serve the offices of Sheriffs of the City of London, and Sheriff of the county of Middlesex.—Two gentlemen better calculated to discharge the important duties attached to the situation could not easily have been selected.

Monday, July 23.

His Majesty's frigate Lively was this day launched at Woolwich dock-yard. Her head is ornamented by a beautiful female figure, playing a tambourine, finely carved, and placed upon the cut-water, so as to accord with her rate. The stern is peculiarly neat, and quarter badges, like those of all the river built sir ships. Above her decks were distended in the breeze, the British union jack, and the St. George's blue and red English ensigns. A great many persons were on-board, who shouted with the surrounding multitude, when the vessel rushed into the Thames, on whose bosom she rested in safety at some distance from the dock-yard. Her Royal Highness the Prince's of Wales honoured the launch with her attendance in a magnificent yacht.

The Middlesex election commenced this day. So early as 6 o'clock vast crowds of spectators lined the way along Piccadilly and the road to Brentford. About seven Sir Francis Burdett set out for that place in his carriage and four, preceded by seven out-riders, carrying large banners of blue silk, on which were written, in letters of gold, "Burdett and Independence." The Baronet was hailed in every quarter by the vociferations of the mob. About 10, George Boulton Mainwairing, esq. arrived at the hustings in a chariot and six, with two postillions in scarlet livery, trimmed with silver, followed by 10 carriages filled with his friends, all of whom wore sky-blue favours.—The colours of Sir Francis Burdett are dark blue and orange. Mr. Mainwaring and his friends were in many instances ill-used by the rabble in the interest of his opponent, who threw stones, and otherwise annoyed his respectable party.—Peter Moore, esq. member for Coventry, proposed Sir Francis Burdett to the electors for the representation of Middlesex; and was seconded by Mr. Knight.—Mr. Mainwaring was afterwards proposed by Alderman Sir William Curtis, and the nomination seconded by Colonel Wood.—Each candidate endeavoured to address the populace; but scarcely any thing of what was advanced by Mr. Mainwaring could be heard above the incessant hissing.—The shew of hands of course was much in favour of Sir Francis, when a poll was demanded by the friends of the opposite candidate, which at the close on Monday evening stood thus: for Sir Francis Burdett, 611; for Mr. Mainwaring, 528.

Thursday, July 26.

This day Mr. Pitt, attended by Mr. Long, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Sturges Bourne, dined with the Company of Grocers. On his appearance a rapturous burst of applause took place. The company then sat down to a most sumptuous dinner. After a patriotic song and toast or two, the Master of the Company said, "That he rose, not to express the honour he had of having the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the Right Hon. William Pitt, a Brother Grocer, at his right hand, and to drink his health with three times three." A spontaneous burst of applause succeeded throughout the Company, which being subsided, Mr. Pitt said, "He thanked his Brother Grocers for the honour they had done him, and in return drank their healths!" which was received with rapturous applause.

Monday, July 30.

At the close of the Middlesex poll for this day, the numbers were, for Mr. Mainwaring 1986, for Sir Francis Burdett 1922.

Tues-

Tuesday, July 31.

Uncommon activity has recently taken place in our military department at home, and we own understand, that, with some more important arrangements, three encampments are to be formed with all possible dispatch. The first will be at Coxheath, the second at Barham-downs, and the third in the vicinity of Brighton. The encampment at Coxheath is to consist of the following corps: a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, the 1st battalion of Coldstream, and the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment of Guards, commanded by Maj.-gen. the Hon. E. Finch; the three Yorks, Royal Bucks, Hertfordshire, East and West Norfolk, and 1st Royal Lancashire regiments of Militia, under the command of Maj.-gens. Lord Southampton, Baird, and Beckwith. The amount of this force is calculated at 10,000 men.—That at Barham-downs will be composed of the 1st and 3d battalions of the first regiment of Guards, now stationed at Chatham, under the command of Maj.-gen. Wynyard, who are to take the ground on Friday and Saturday next; they consist of 2100 men. A brigade of the line is also on its passage from Newcastle to Leith, consisting of the 18th, or Royal Irish regiment of foot, two battalions; the 53d and the 2d battalion of the 61, who are to disembark at Ramsgate-harbour, and march to Barham-downs. When the whole are assembled they will amount to about 6000 men. Lieut.-gen. Francis Dundas will have the chief command. Maj.-gen. Stuart takes a brigade in this encampment.—The encampment at Brighton is to be on a smaller scale, consisting of the 1st Somersetshire Militia and the four battalions of the King's German Legion, who are now on their march from Weymouth; but we learn that the additional force ordered into the above district will amount to 17,000 men. Orders have been lately sent down from the War-office, for the whole brigade of Guards to march from Chelmsford to Colchester barracks, and to proceed next morning over the Thames at Gravesend into Kent:—this sudden movement is supposed to arise from the same cause which has also put the army of Suffex in motion:—the reports are various on this occasion:—from the indications, it is impossible to draw any other inference, than that Ministers are impressed with a full conviction that the attempt at invasion will be immediately made.

A very neat Chapel, in the Gothic style of architecture, calculated to hold upwards of 1200 persons, is erecting in St. George's-fields, annexed to the buildings of the Philanthropic Reform, for the use of that truly-laudable Institution. The shell, or carcass, is already covered in, and its whole completion will be effected as soon as the Society can procure sufficient funds for the purpose, either by gift or by loan:—4000l. have been already laid out upon it, and it will require as much more to fit it up.

[His Majesty's Speech *in our next.*]

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1804.	Western.	Norfolk.	Home.	Midland	Oxford.	Northern.
	L. C. Ellenbo' B. Thomson	L. C. Justice J. Heath	L. C. Baron B. Hotham.	J. Grose J. Rooke	J. Lawrence Just. Le Blanc	J. Chambre B. Graham
Mond. Jul. 9					Abingdon	
Tuesday 10				Northampt.		
Wednesd. 11					Oxford	
Friday 13				Oakham		
Saturday 14				Linc. & City	Worc. & City	York & City
Monday 16		Bucking.	Hertford			
Tuesday 17	Winchester					
Wednes. 18			Chelmsford		Glou. & City	
Thursday 19		Bedford		Nott. & Town		
Saturday 21	Sumth'ton &	Huntingdon		Derby	Monmouth	
Monday 23	[N. Sarum	Cambridge	Maidstone			
Tuesday 24				Leic. & Bor.	Hereford	Durham
Thursday 26	Dorchester	Bury St. Ed.				
Saturday 28			Lewis	Coventry &	Shrewsbury	Newcastle
Monday 30	Exeter & city	Norw. & City		[Warwick		[and town
Wed. Aug. 1			Guildford		Stafford	
Friday 3						Carlisle
Monday 6	Bodmin					
Wednes. 8						Appleby
Saturday 11	Wells					Lancaster
Friday 17	Bristol					

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Queen's palace, June 27. RIGHT Hon. William Drummond, and Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.—Charles Evans, eſq. of Trefoiling, appointed ſheriff of the county of Angleſea, in North Wales, *vice* Thomas Parry Jones, eſq. of Cefn Coch.

Dublin caſtle, July . . . Rev. Dr. Chriſtopher Betſon, dean of Waterford, promoted to the united biſhopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, *vice* Right Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

Queen's palace, July 11. Right Hon. John Thynne, commonly called Lord John Thynne, vice chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, July 11. Right Hon. George Roſe, and Right Hon. Lord Charles-Henry Somerſet, appointed paymaſter-general of his Majeſty's Forces.

Whitehall, July 13. James Duke of Montroſe and Lord Charles Spencer, appointed poſtmaſter-general.

Downing-ſtreet, July 13. Hon. Cecil Jenkinſon, appointed his Majeſty's ſecretary of legation to the Court of Vienna.—Don Roſendo Joſef Guiterrez, approved his Catholic Majeſty's conſul at Gibraltar.

Queen's palace, July 19. Rt. Hon. Granville Leveſon Gower, commonly called Ld. Granville Leveſon Gower, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

Downing-ſtreet, July 19. Rt. Hon. Granville Leveſon Gower, commonly called Ld. Granville Leveſon Gower, appointed embaſſador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Peterſburg.

Whitehall, July 21. Francis Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, appointed maſter of the horſe to his Majeſty.

Whitehall, July 28. Charles Biſhop, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's procurator in all cauſes and matters maritime, foreign, civil, and eccleſiaſtical, *vice* Heſeltine, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. John Manſfield, B. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, elected to one of the travelling fellowſhips founded by the late William Worts, *vice* Mr. William Wilkins, fellow of Caius college.

Rev. Mr. Daubeny, appointed archdeacon of Sarum, *vice* Whitworth, dec.

Rev. Phineas Pett, D. D. principal of St. Mary's hall, Oxford, appointed archdeacon of Carliſle, *vice* Paley, reſigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. —— Moore, third ſon of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lachingdon R. Eſſex, *vice* Jones, dec.

Rev. Wm. Manning, M.A. Weeting All Saints and St. Mary R. Norfolk, *vice* Holden, dec.

Rev. James Carlos, M.A. Drinkſtone R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Sill, M.A. Dean living, co. Cumberland.

Rev. P. N. Jodrell, B. A. Porcheſter V. in Hampſhire.

Rev. Thomas Brown Simpſon, Keynſham V. co. Wilts.

Rev. P. Egerton, M. A. Malpas R. in Cheſhire, *vice* Heber, dec.

Rev. George Glover, B.A. South Repps R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Artcott, Rame R. co. Cornwall, *vice* Baron, dec.

Rev. Wm. Sadler, M. A. Clare V. and Poſlingford V. Suffolk.

Rev. James Foulkes, B.A. Croſtwick R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Rogers, to a prebendal ſtall in Saliſbury cathedral.

Rev. Richard Yates, Eſſa alias Aſhen R. Eſſex, *vice* Charles Stewart.

Rev. Charles-Auguſtus Stewart, M. A. Edmondthorpe R. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. Edward Turner, Noke R. co. Oxf.

Rev. John Smith, M. A. rector of Silkſtone, co. York, and one of the ushers of Weſtminſter ſchool, St. Nicholas V. in Newcaſtle, *vice* Carlyle, dec.

Rev. Jonathan Cope, ſon of Sir Jonathan C. bart. N. Wraxall R. Wilts, *vice* Still, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July HAY-MARKET.

2. The Spaniſh Barber—The Enchanted Iſland. [*the Alps.*
3. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—*The Hunter of*
4. The Liar—Ditto—The Enchanted Iſland.
5. Ways and Means—Ditto—Ditto.
6. Who's the Dupe?—Ditto—Ditto.
7. The Jew and the Doctor—Ditto—Ditto.
9. John Bull—The Enchanted Iſland.
10. The Citizen—The Hunter of the Alps—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
11. The Good-natur'd Man—Ditto—The Enchanted Iſland. [chanted Iſland.
12. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—The En-
13. The Mountaineers—Ditto. [the Alps.
14. The Poor Gentleman—The Hunter of
16. John Bull—The Enchanted Iſland.
17. The Hunter of the Alps—The Citizen—Ditto. [*will Riſe.*
18. Guilty; or Not Guilty?—*Foul Deeds*
19. The Good natur'd Man—Ditto—The Enchanted Iſland. [Lockſmiths—D°.
20. Foul Deeds will Riſe—Love Laughs at
21. Ditto—The Hunter of the Alps—Ditto.
23. The Mountaineers—Enchanted Iſland.
24. The Good-natur'd Man—Foul Deeds will Riſe—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
25. John Bull—The Enchanted Iſland.
26. The Hunter of the Alps—The Follies of a Day—Ditto.
27. The Road to Ruin—Enchanted Iſland.
28. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
30. The Dramatiſt—Ditto. [the Wood.
31. The Chapter of Accidents—Children in

Vol. LXXIV. p. 95. Mr. Vaughan, of Golden grove, South Wales, has bequeathed the whole of his immenſe fortune to Lord Cawdor. He has left ſeveral natural children in the neighbourhood, without the ſmalleſt proviſion for either of them.

P. 485. The late Marquis of Exeter, by his firſt wife, had only one child, a ſon, which died ſoon after its birth. By his ſecond wife he had two ſons and a daughter, now living, all very young—certainly not married to Mr. Chaplyn. The Dutcheſs of Hamilton's father was not a baroneſs; that title came to his ſon, now Lord Gwydir, on the death of Sir Merrick Burrell, bart. The pictures at Burleigh are made heir-looms by the will of the late Marquis.

P. 601. The bulk of Lady Saluſbury's large property is divided between her two nephews, Sir Robert Saluſbury, of Llanwern, co. Monmouth, and the Rev. Lynch Saluſbury, of Hitchin, Herts, who ſhare a very conſiderable ſum of ready money, and an income of at leaſt 12,000l. per annum. The funeral took place July 3, at the family-vault in Hertfordſhire.

P. 602. The remains of Mary Bonney, wife of John Auguſtus B. attorney, N° 4, Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone-place (to whom ſhe was married at St. Pancras in September, 1788), were interred at the ſaid church on Sunday the 1ſt of July.—Mr. B. is the agent of Sir F. Burdett, and was lately candidate for the office of coroner.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Ely-place, Dublin, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Buchanan, a ſon.

The wife of John Hornby, eſq. of Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, a ſon and daughter.

At Green Hammerton, co. York, the wife of the Rev. Francis Reed, a daughter.

In the Circus, Bath, the wife of John Walmſley, eſq. a daughter.

At his houſe at Shrewſbury, the wife of Lieut.-col. Chayter, a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of Broderick Chinnery, eſq. ſon of Sir Brod. C. bart. a ſon.

At Heaton, the wife of Matthew Ridley, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Newcaſtle Aſſociated Volunteers, a daughter.

At Broughton-hall, co. York, the wife of Stephen Tempeſt, eſq. a ſon.

In the Iſle of Wight, the wife of Jonathan Page, eſq. of Great Smith-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, a ſon.

At Capel-houſe, Enfield, the wife of R. H. Boddam, eſq. a ſon.

June 8. The Empreſs of Germany, an archduchеſs.

25. At his houſe, Horton-lodge, Epſom, Surrey, the wife of Charles Browning, eſq. high-bailiff of Weſtminſter, a daughter.

28. At Weſtbourne-place, King's Road, the wife of Thomas Pinnock, eſq. a ſon.

29. At Inglifmaldy, in Scotland, Mrs. Ogilvy, two daughters.

30. In Grafton-ſtreet, the lady of Sir Henry Peyton, bart. a ſon.

Mrs. John Schneider, of Finſbury-ſquare, a ſtill-born daughter.

The wife of Timothy Parker, eſq. of Hornby-hall, near Liverpool, her 13th ſon, and 16th child.

At Manchеſter, the wife of Brigade-major Filmer, a daughter.

July 1. At his houſe in Groſvenor-place, the wife of R. H. Cox, eſq. a ſon.

At Plymouth, the wife of Captain Jennings, of the 10th battalion of Reſerve, a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Wake, rector of Great Bromley, twins.

2. At his houſe in Piccadilly, the lady of Sir Francis Burdett, bart. a daughter.

In Portland-place, the wife of Henry Browne, eſq. a ſon.

3. At Hammerſmith, the wife of Joſeph Wiggins, a labouring man, two daughters and a ſon; all, with the mother, likely to do well.

Mrs. T. Woodfall, of the Hay-market Theatre, two ſons.

4. The wife of Charles Boſanquet, eſq. a ſon.

At Worthing, Suſſex, the wife of Major Campbell, of the King's dragoon-guards, a ſon.

The wife of Edward Jones Roper, of John-ſtreet, Liverpool, three children.

6. The wife of Mr. George Bennett, of the Norwich Theatre, three children, all likely to live.

In Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Charles White, eſq. a ſon.

At Winchеſter-houſe, Chelſea, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Tho. de Grey, a ſon.

7. At Amport-houſe, Hants, the Marchioneſs of Winchеſter, a ſon.

9. The wife of J. Symmons, eſq. of Paddington-houſe, a ſon.

11. At Teddington, Middleſex, Mrs. Topham Davies, a daughter.

In Tilney-ſtreet, Lady Mary-Catherine Myers, a daughter.

12. At Caſwick, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir John Trollope, bart. a daughter.

13 In Upper Tichfield-ſtreet, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Evans, a ſon.

In Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Auguſtus Elliot Fuller, eſq. a ſon.

At Leven, co. York, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a ſon.

14. The wife of Gilbert Driſdale, eſq. of Green-walk, Blackfriers-road, a ſon.

15. The wife of Thomas Bolton, eſq. of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, a daughter.

On Denmark-hill, Camberwell, Surrey, the wife of George Lyon, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of the Rev. William Phillpot, of Richmond, Surrey, a ſon.

16. The

16. The wife of John Goſling, eſq. of Upper Fitzroy-ſtreet, a daughter.

17. In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, Lady Charlotte Wellesley, a ſon.

At Arundel caſtle, the wife of Henry Howard, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

19. At Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of the Rev. Henry-John Wollaſton, a ſon.

20. At Saundridge-lodge, the wife of George Sullivan Marten, eſq. a daughter.

21. At Exeter, the wife of W. Baring Gould, eſq. a ſon.

24. At Norwich, the wife of Captain Horatio Beevor, a daughter.

25. At Church-houſe, Northiam, Suſſex, the wife of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, eſq. a ſon.

26. At the houſe of her brother, A. A. Powell, eſq. in Devonſhire-place, the wife of C. B. Cotton, eſq. a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

June 1. AT Troap-houſe, in Scotland, John Burnett, eſq. of Counteſs Wells, to Miſs Penelope Hayes, daughter of Sir Henry Brown H.

2. At Burſtead, in Eſſex, S. A. Leak, eſq. of the War-office, to Anne, eldeſt daughter of John Elam, eſq. of Cheſterfield.

Mr. Wintour Harris, attorney, of Briſtol, to Miſs S. Pearce, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. P. ſubdean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

9. At Hingham, Norfolk, Geo. B. Mainwaring, eſq. to Miſs Letitia Wodehouſe.

15. At Taunton, Capt. Norcote, of the Highbridge regiment, to Miſs Douglas.

16. John Parland, of St. Peterſburg, to Miſs Eliza Forreſter, of Spital-ſquare.

18. At Grayingham, co. Lincoln, Rev. J. Gray, of Kirton, to Miſs Nocton.

19. Capt. Holmes, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs Hatley, niece of the Rev. Abraham Joſſon, vicar of Wiſbech.

At Carlſruhe, the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, to the Princeſs Wilhelmina-Louiſa, of Baden.

20. At Hornſey, Mr. Robert Gear, of the Eaſt India-houſe, to Lucy, ſecond dau. of Geo. Dominicus, eſq. of the ſame place.

At Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, Rev. W. Hogarth, of Clifton-head, Weſtmoreland, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Chriſtopher Nicholas Clarke, eſq. of Stoney-Cloſe houſe, co. York.

21. Peter Clutterbuck, eſq. of Watford, to Miſs Sophia Day, daughter of Thomas D. eſq. of the ſame place.

Samuel Whittuck, eſq. of Bitton, to Miſs Anne Hooper, daughter of J. H. eſq. of Lambridge.

At Canterbury, John Waltham Garbett, eſq. of Knill court, co. Hereford, colonel of the Royal Radnorſhire militia, to the only daughter of the late Hugh Hughes, eſq. of Bodwyn, co. Anglesea.

23. Irving Brock, eſq. of Chriſtopher-ſtreet, to Frances, youngeſt daughter of Robert Longley, eſq. of the ſame place.

At Bath, John Waldon, M. D. of Great Torrington, Devon, to Miſs Gaulis, ſiſter of the late Lady Clinton.

25. Rev. Dr. Fowke to Mrs. Church, both of Cheſterton, Hunts.

28. At St. Pancras, Rev. Francis Dodſworth, of Dodington, Kent, to Miſs Croft, daughter of the late Thomas C. eſq. of America-ſquare.

30. Mr. Thomas Green, of Mincing-lane, to Miſs Jane Hale, of Vere-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Charles-William Ro'us, eſq. of Grove-place, Hackney, to Sarah, third daughter of Thomas James, eſq. of Browning, Eſſex.

John-Matthew Drayd, eſq. of Upper Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Elizabeth-Eleanor Barker, of Croydon, Surrey.

Charles Lowndes, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Penny, of Cheapſide.

July . . . At Kingſton, Surrey, —— Forbes, eſq. ſon of Gen. F. to Miſs Margaret Bradyll, of Hampton-court.

July . . . At Wincheſter, John Burdon, of Lambeth, eſq. to Miſs Atford, eldeſt daughter of James Atford, Eſq. late of Maddington, in the county of Wilts.

July 1. John Gilleſpie, eſq. of Johnſtreet, to Miſs Service, daughter of Robert S. eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare.

2. Daniel Fowler, eſq. of Billiter-lane, to Miſs Pope, of Maidſtone.

3. Major Mitchell, of the 26th foot, to Lady Harriet Somerſet, daughter of the late Duke of Beaufort.

At Chapel-en-le-Frith, co. Derby, the Rev. Thomas Pindar, of Congleton, to Miſs Sarah Yates, of Caſtle Naze.

4. At Bathwick church, near Bath, James Stephens, eſq. of Camerton-houſe, to the widow of Hugh Boyd, eſq. M. P. for the county of Antrim, and niece to Vſc. Gosford.

At Pancras, Col. Thomas Bowſer, to Mrs. Anne Brodie, of Keppel-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

5. At Dawliſh, Devon, Edward-William Stackhouſe, eſq. to Miſs Triſt, only ſurviving daughter of the late Rev. Browſe T. of Bowdon, Devon.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-colonel Nicholſon, aid-de camp to Gen. Lake, commander in chief in India, to Mary, eldeſt dau. of the late John Ruſſell, eſq. clerk to the Signet.

At Edinburgh, the Earl of Roden to Juliana-Anne, youngeſt daugh. of John Orde, eſq. of Weetwood, co. Northumberland.

6. Mr. Edward Bell, of Bartholomew-cloſe, London, to Iſabella, youngeſt daughter of Robert Bell, eſq. of Chicheſter.

Mr. John Saunders, merchant, of Leith, to Margaret, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. John Blair, merchant, of Glaſgow.

Mr. Score, attorney, of Sherborne, to Miſs Jones, daughter of the Rev. C. J. of Launcells, Cornwall.

7. At

7. At St. Lawrence, near Ramſgate, Major Miller, of the Royal Regiment of Horſeguards Blue, to Miſs Frances Every, youngeſt ſiſter of Sir Henry E. bart. of Eggington-houſe, co. Derby.

8. Mr. T. Orger, printer, of High Wycomb, Bucks, to Miſs Ivers, of the Windſor company of comedians.

9. Rev. Francis Lee, of Duke-ſtreet, Portland place, to Miſs Ball, ſiſter of Edward Hughes B. eſq. ſucceſſor of the late admiral Sir Edward Hughes.

At Lord Caſtlereagh's houſe, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, by ſpecial licence, Lord Viſc. Hinchinbrooke, ſon of the Earl of Sandwich, to Lady Louiſa Corry, niece to Lord Caſtlereagh.

Mr. Jones, of Covent-garden churchyard, ſolicitor, to Miſs Whitehead, of the Iſle of Wight.

10. At Wyckham, Hants, Samuel Atkins, eſq. of Great Portland-ſtreet, to Miſs Ford, of the former place.

J. Hobhouſe, eſq. of Alſop's-buildings, to Miſs Swire, of Melſonby, near Richmond, co. York.

11. Roger Baſkett, eſq. of Tickhill, co. York, late commander of the Prince William-Henry Eaſt Indiaman, to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. T. Foſter, of Tinwell, co. Rutland.

12. This evening, at the houſe of Lady Perth, in Groſvenor-ſquare, by ſpecial licence, the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, to the Counteſs of Loudon. The ceremony was performed by the Biſhop of London; the Prince of Wales gave the bride's hand; and the nuptials were attended by a brilliant circle of the nobility their friends. After the ceremony the noble Earl and Counteſs ſet off for the ſeat of Lord Keith at Hampton Court, where, and at Donington in Leiceſterſhire, the happy couple mean to ſpend the time which the noble Lord can be ſpared from his duty as commander in chief in Scotland. The Counteſs accompanies him on his return to Edinburgh.

Mr. Bonney, of Gray's-inn, to Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Thomas Taylor, eſq. late of Frant, Suſſex.

At Hereford, Rev. Mr. Wall, vicar of Kington, in that county, to Miſs Bevan, daughter of the late Major B. of the Radnorſhire Militia.

13. Mr. Joſephus Beddome, of Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Sophia Petrie, daughter of Martin P. eſq. of Clapham.

14. William Price, eſq. of the Strand, to Miſs Clarkſon, late of King-ſtr. Bloomſbury.

16. Mr. M. Townſend, to Jane-Caroline, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. John Derby, of Ringwood, Hants.

17. James Lake, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir James Winter L. bart. to Miſs Maria Turner, daughter of Samuel T. eſq. of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet.

18. John Wentworth Loring, eſq. captain in the Royal Navy, to Miſs Anna Patton, daughter of Vice-admiral P.

19. By ſpecial licence, at the Earl of Tankerville's, in Portman-ſquare, by the Archbiſhop of Tuam, the Rev. William Beresford, to Lady Anna Bennett.

At Lambeth, Mr. George A. Martin, to the only daughter of William Hankins, eſq. of Lambeth-terrace.

Wyrley Birch, eſq. ſon of George B. eſq. of Hamſtead-hall, co. Stafford, to Catherine-Sarah, third daughter of Jacob Reynardſon, eſq. of Holywell, co. Lincoln.

At Stockton, Salop, Thomas Whitmore, eſq. of Apley-park, to Miſs Catherine Thomaſon, of Apley caſtle.

20. At Blandfield, James Eyre, eſq. of Canon mills, to Miſs Anne Corbett, daughter of John C. eſq. of Tollerſes.

21. At Bath, Maurice Swabey, eſq. LL. D. of Langley, Bucks, to Mrs. Webb.

At Dorking, Surrey, Cuthbert Ellifon, eſq. of Hebburn-hall, co. Durham, to the eldeſt daughter of Henry Ibbetſon, eſq. of St. Anthony's, co. Northumberland.

At Hanwell, Middleſex, Mr. Davies, of Holbourn, to Hannah, ſecond daughter of Mr. Hanford, of Great Turnſtile.

23. At Worceſter, Henry Wakeman, eſq. to the only daughter of the late James Bowyer, eſq.

At Woodham-Walter, Eſſex, the Rev. Edward Shaw, rector thereof, to Miſs H. Hance, of Maldon-wick.

At Worldam, Hants, Mr. Cooper, ſtationer, of Holborn, to Miſs Eggar.

Rev. P. C. Tucker, of Biſhop's Nymet, to Miſs J. Hole, daughter of Lewis H. eſq. of Southmolton, Devon.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Henry Thorpe, to Miſs Allen, dau. of the late John A. eſq. of Spring Mount.

26. At Croydon, Surrey, Joſeph Reid, eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet, to the eldeſt daughter of Alex. Caldeleugh, eſq. of Broad-green.

27. Thomas Wells Fitz-John, eſq. of Hertford, to Miſs Matthews, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

DEATHS.

Mar. 5. AT Southampton, Mrs. Frances Henckell, a maiden lady, ſiſter of George H. eſq. of Auſtin Friers. She was a perſon, whom no one capable of appreciating piety, benevolence, amenity of manners, and lively converſation, could but admire and eſteem. She bore, in the moſt ſerene and placid manner, a very painful illneſs, which required the utmoſt patience and reſignation. Her charities were numerous; and ſhe had no greater pleaſure than in alleviating the wants and diſtreſſes of the poor. The ſweetneſs of her diſpoſition, and gentleneſs of her temper, made her always ready to participate in their woes. As a tender and affectionate daughter, a fond ſiſter, and a ſincere friend,

friend, ſhe was equalled by few, and exceeded by none. She was a liberal promoter of a School of Induſtry eſtabliſhed in Southampton, to which ſhe devoted much of her time and attention.

April 8. At Honduras, in the prime of life, after three days illneſs, John O'Connor, eſq. of Middleton, in the county of Cork, in Ireland. His liberal and energetic mind, his zealous exertions in the affairs of his friends, and for the public good of the community in which he principally reſided, his benevolence, generoſity, and ſincerity, are ſo deeply impreſſed on the hearts of thoſe who knew him, that few men in private life have died more regretted by numerous acquaintances; not one more lamented by his near friends and diſtreſſed family. His only child, about five years old (to the additional grief of his afflicted widow) ſurvived the father but a few days.

14 At Weſtmoreland, in Jamaica, Dr. John Drummond.

May 8. In her 59th year, Mrs. Hannah Illidge, wife of Mr. John Illidge, of Newcaſtle, co. Stafford. Her death was greatly haſtened by travelling to London in one of the long coaches; which, from the manner in which they are hung, are no better than flying jolting waggons. However advantageous the uſe of ſuch coaches may be to the proprietors, they are certainly very uncomfortable and injurious to travellers. Mrs. I. came to London to take her leave of a ſon, who had been, for the laſt 15 years, in the Weſt Indies, but who, a few months ago, came to England to gratify his own feelings, and particularly thoſe of his very anxious parents, and was then about to ſail again to the ſame place. When ſhe came to London ſhe appeared as well, if not better, than for ſeveral years paſt, but yet ſhe complained greatly of the inconvenience and evil of the *long* heavy coaches. She had not travelled many miles before the ſevere exerciſe brought on the bowel-complaint which greatly incommoded her all the way; and, from the day ſhe came to London, it was obſerved that a ſlow fever drank up her ſpirits and waſted her ſtrength, till the 16th day of her arrival in London, when ſhe died, having been confined to her bed only three days, and without any ſerious danger being apprehended till within a few hours of her death. Her ſon ſailed from Portſmouth on the 7th of May, and ſhe died on the following day.

14. At Belſhiel, in Berwickſhire, Capt. Thomas Tait, of the 82ſt foot.

20. Near Bergen-op-Zoom, the famous Henry Vander Noot, who acted ſuch a conſpicuous part in the Belgic inſurrection againſt the Emperor Joſeph II.

Lately, at Charkof, in Ruſſia, ſhortly after his arrival, the German phyſician, Dr. Willich, lately appointed profeſſor of phyſick there.

At Achmetſhet, in the Crimea, aged 68, the juſtly-celebrated Peter-Simon Pallas, M. D. profeſſor of natural hiſtory and philoſophy in the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburg, and member of almoſt all the learned ſocieties of Europe. He was a native of Germany; ſtudied at Gottingen; and, in 1766, was invited into Ruſſia by her late Majeſty the Empreſs Catharine II. who ſent him, with other academicians, on an expedition through the interior of her dominions, for the purpoſe of exploring its different ſoil and products; the reſult of which is too well known to the learned of all nations, to need any particulars of it in this place. In 1790 he publiſhed an account of the peninſula of the Crimea; in which he delineates the face of that country in ſuch glowing tints, deſcribes the climate and atmoſphere as ſo genial and benign, the inhabitants as ſo gentle and humane, and, in ſhort, ſo charms us with the lively manner in which he delivers his narrative of this abode of paſtoral felicity, that we are tempted to imagine the golden age returned, or that we were tranſported back to the times of uncorrupted nature and ſimplicity. The Empreſs was ſo ſtruck with it, that ſhe told the Profeſſor, as he found it neceſſary for his health to ſeek a warmer region than that of St. Peterſburg, if he choſe to go and ſettle in the Crimea, he might repair thither, and take with him ſurveyors, builders, carpenters, gardeners, &c. at her expence, pitch on a ſpot of ground, in whatever ſituation and of whatever dimenſions he pleaſed, there conſtruct a habitation to his own mind; and to the eſtabliſhment of it ſhe was graciouſly pleaſed to ſettle on him a handſome penſion, making him an immediate donation of ten thouſand rubles. In this delightful ſpot the Doctor paſſed ſeveral years; and, while the laying-out of his grounds, &c. filled up his time, he was happy enough; but he ſoon found that ſomething more was wanting to his ſatisfaction, than romantic ſcenes of mountains, valleys, lakes, &c.; they charmed his eye indeed, but his excurſive mind was languiſhing for that nouriſhment which cultivated ſociety alone can give. Of this abatement to his happineſs he complains in ſeveral of his letters.—It does not appear that the Doctor has completed the publication of Profeſſor Guldenſtædt's journal, or his hiſtory of the Mongoles. His laſt work conſiſts of his travels through the Southern provinces of the Ruſſian Empire, publiſhed in two volumes quarto, an elegant Engliſh tranſlation of which has lately appeared.

At a very advanced age, Nicholas Revett, eſq. younger ſon of Andrew R. eſq. of Brandeſton-hall, Suffolk, and the ingenious draughtſman, and fellow-traveller with James Stuart, eſq. and joint editor of the Antiquities and Ruins of Athens, where they

they reſided many years. Mr. R. alſo travelled through Aſia Minor, with Dr. Chandler, and publiſhed the Ionian Antiquities, being engaged for that purpoſe by the Dilettanti Society. His valuable library of books of architecture, and drawings by himſelf and others, including many on ſacred ſubjects, in four volumes, by Dr. Stukeley, was ſold by Mr. Chriſtie on the 26th and 27th of June. One of the moſt ſingular exertions of Mr. R.'s genius was the Church deſigned by him in 1778 for Sir Lionel Lyde, bart. at Ayott St. Lawrence, co. Herts. The old church at the back of the manſion-houſe being dilapidated, though not incapable of reſtoration at a far leſs expence, it was determined to erect a new one fronting the houſe at the Weſtern extremity of the park, in a ſtyle of Architecture not confined to any one Grecian model; of which we ſhould be happy to receive from any of our correſpondents a drawing more reſembling it, than that in our vol. LXXII. p. 1003 does the ruined Gothic ſtructure. The ceremony of conſecrating the new church is detailed in our vol. XLIX. p. 374; and an inſcription commemorating the Architect, vol. LIX. p. 972, on a pedeſtal ſupporting an urn under a colonade flanking the entrance; on a correſponding pedeſtal is an inſcription to Sir Lionel Lyde, bart. who died in 1791, aged 68. After the new church had been conſecrated, and made uſe of, Biſhop Thurlow refuſed his licence to take down the old one, which ſtill remains, with the monuments of its patrons and benefactors, a beautiful Gothic ruin.

At Windſor, in her 27th year, the amiable wife of John Ramſbottom, jun. eſq. Her memory will long be cheriſhed with affection, and her loſs deplored by a numerous circle of afflicted friends.

In the neighbourhood of Lambeth, Mr. Harry Paulet, commonly called Governor of Lambeth Marſh, a well-known public character. His remains were attended to the grave by a great number of perſons whom his bounty had made comfortable. Mr. P. whoſe love for his country cannot be excelled, was, in 1758, maſter of an Engliſh veſſel in North America, and traded up the river St. Lawrence; but being taken by the enemy, he remained a priſoner under Montcalm at Quebec, who refuſed to exchange him on account of his extenſive knowledge of the coaſt, the ſtrength of Quebec and Louiſbourg, with all the different ſoundings. They therefore came to a reſolution to ſend him to France, to be kept a priſoner during the war; and with ſuch intent he was embarked on-board a veſſel ready to ſail with diſpatches to the French Government. Being the only Engliſhman on-board, Harry was admitted to the cabin, where he took notice, one day, that the packet hung in an expoſed ſituation in a canvas bag for the purpoſe of being thrown overboard on any danger of being taken. This he marked as the object of a daring enterprize; and ſhortly after, in conſequence of the veſſel being obliged to put into Vigo for proviſions and intelligence, he put his deſign into execution. There were two Engliſh men war lying at anchor, and Mr. P. thought this a proper opportunity to make his meditated attempt; he therefore one night, when all but the watch were aſleep, took the packet out of the bag, and, having fixed it in his mouth, ſilently let himſelf down to the water, and, to prevent being diſcovered, floated on his back to the bows of one of the Engliſh ſhips, where he ſecured himſelf by the cables, and calling for aſſiſtance was immediately taken on-board with the packet. The captain, charmed with his bold attempt, treated him with great humanity, and gave him a ſuit of ſcarlet cloaths trimmed with blue velvet and gold, which he retained to the day of his death. The diſpatches, being tranſcribed, proved to be of the utmoſt conſequence to our affairs in North America; and Harry was ſent with a copy of them poſt overland to Liſbon, from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a ſloop of war, and immediately ſet out for London. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by proper perſons in the adminiſtration, and rewarded agreeably to the nature of his ſervice; but, what is moſt remarkable, an expedition was inſtantly formed upon a review of theſe diſpatches, and our ſucceſſes in North America, under Wolfe and Saunders, are in ſome degree to be attributed to the attachment of Harry Paulet to the intereſts of his country. For his ſervice Government rewarded him with the pay of a lieutenant for life, which, with other advantages (for Harry had ever been prudent), he was enabled to purchaſe a veſſel. Here fame takes ſome liberty with his character, and aſſerts that he uſed to run to the French coaſt, and now and then take in a cargo of brandy; but, be that as it may, Harry was one morning returning, when the French fleet had ſtolen out of Breſt under Conflans, while Admiral Hawke was hid behind the rock of Uſhant to watch the motions of the enemy. Mr. Paulet, loving his country better than his cargo, ſoon ran up to the Britiſh Admiral, and, demanding to ſpeak with him, was ordered to make his veſſel faſt and come on-board; upon his telling Hawke what he knew of the enemy, the Admiral told him, if he was right, he would make his fortune; but, if he had deceived him, by G—d he would hang him upon the yard-arm. The fleet was inſtantly under weigh, and, upon Paulet's direction to the maſter (for he was an excellent pilot), the Britiſh fleet was preſently brought between the enemy and

and their own coaſt; and now the Admiral ordered Paulet into the veſſel, and bade him make the beſt of his way; but Harry begged of the Admiral, as he had diſcovered the enemies of his country, that he might be allowed to aſſiſt in beating them. This requeſt was aſſented to by the commander; and Paulet had his ſtation aſſigned him, at which no man could behave better; and when the battle was over, this true-born Engliſhman was ſent home covered with commendations, and rewarded with that which enabled him to live happy the remainder of his life. Mr Paulet poſſeſſed a freehold eſtate in Cornhill, London; and, reſpecting the good he did with his income, there is not a poor being in the neighbourhood of Pedlar's-acre who does not teſtify with gratitude ſome act of benevolence performed for the alleviation of his poverty by this humane, heroic Engliſhman. Parſons, the comedian, ſpeaking of Harry Paulet, frequently declared with the greateſt gravity, "that he would rather expend a crown to hear him relate one of Hawke's battles, than ſit *gratis* by the moſt celebrated orator of the day. There was," ſaid Parſons, "a manner in his heart-felt narrations that was certain to bring his auditors into the very ſcene of action; and when deſcribing the moments of victory, I have ſeen a dozen labouring men, at the Crown Public-houſe, riſe together, and, moved by an inſtantaneous impulſe, give three cheers, while Harry took breath to recite more of his exploits."

June . . . . . Unfortunately drowned, in croſſing Langhorn ford on horſeback, Griffith Lloyd, eſq. of Llanſtephan, co. Glamorgan; a gentleman in the prime of life, and very deſervedly eſteemed.

At Winlaton, co. Durham, after a long and painful illneſs, of a dropſy in the cheſt, Sarah, wife of Robert Thompſon, woodman. She had been tapped eight times within theſe laſt nine months. The firſt time ſhe underwent the operation, the aſtoniſhing quantity of 44 quarts was taken from her; and during the different times there were no leſs than 200 quarts and a pint taken in all.

In the Fore hamlet, in Ipſwich, of a rapid decline, aged 36, Mrs. Jennings, relict of the late Capt. J. who, in a tempeſtuous gale of wind, a few months ſince, was loſt, with his ſloop and all its hands.

At her father's houſe, Miſs Sophia Mant, daugh. of the Rev. Dr. M. of Southampton.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, on her journey to London, Mrs. Sargiſſon, of Hogthorpe. She was in apparent perfect health when ſhe left her houſe.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Stevenſon, relict of the Rev. Seth Ellis S. of Retford, co. Nottingham, and mother of Mr. Wm. S. of Surrey-ſtreet, Norwich.

At Newark, aged about 50, Mr. Robert Proctor, of Nettleham, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At Orton-on-the-Hill, co. Leiceſter, the Rev. William Churchill. This gentleman was the youngeſt brother of the Poet, and was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, at the ſame ſtanding with Lloyd, Bonnel Thornton, Chriſtopher Smart, and other contemporary ſons of Genius. Mr. Churchill's modeſty was unequalled; and he would have continued an humble curate to the grave, if his uncle, the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph, had not rewarded his merit with the living of Orton. Beſides other valuable publications, he left a life and comment on the writings of his brother Charles, with notes explanatory of thoſe political paſſages and perſonages likely to grow obſolete. Theſe have been principally incorporated in an edition of the Poet's works, lately publiſhed in two octavo volumes. Mr. Churchill was an excellent ſcholar, a man of merit and probity, and often benevolent to his own prejudice. He was beloved by all his acquaintance; and, while genius and literature are cherithed, will live in the remembrance of all who poſſeſs a knowledge of his character.

Rev. Mr. Hawkins, rector of Halſtead, and vicar of Willinghall Spain, in Eſſex, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At the advanced age of 92, Mr. John Ruſſell, bookſeller, of Guildford, Surrey. He had four times ſerved the office of mayor of that borough.

June 2. Drowned, near Sandy point, St. John's, New Brunſwick, by the overſetting of a canoe, in which he was returning from the purſuit of ſome deſerters, Enſign Robinſon, ſon of the Hon. Col. R.; the other paſſengers eſcaped.

5. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, the Hon. Capt. Cathcart, eldeſt ſon of Lord C. commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Clarinda.

6. At Bath, aged 77, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley, youngeſt ſon of George third Earl of Cholmondeley, and great uncle to George-James, fourth and preſent Earl; born Nov. 1, 1727; ſometime an officer in the army; but, after the battle of Dettingen, preferring an eccleſiaſtical to a military life, entered into holy orders, and was preſented by the King, as Duke of Lancaſter, to the united rectories of St. Andrew, St. Nicholas, and Mary, Hertford, and to the rectory of Hertingfordbury; beſides which he enjoyed the place of Auditor-general of his Majeſty's revenues in America till the ſeparation of that country from Great Britain. He married Mary, daughter of Woffington, the player, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and four daughters, George-James, born Feb. 22, 1752, firſt commiſſioner of the Exciſe; Horace, born 1753, died young; Robert-Francis, born 1756; Harriot, born 1758;

1758; Jane-Elizabeth, born 1758; Mary, born 1761; which three died infants; and Hester-Frances, married to Sir William Bellingham, of Bellingham-caſtle, in Ireland, born 1763.

7. At Totnes, Devon, in his 70th year, Mr. Richard Hernaman, who for the laſt 40 years held with great credit, and diſcharged with great ſatisfaction, the office of deputy-regiſtrar of Totnes archdeaconry.

8. At Wormley, Herts, after a ſhort illneſs, the wife of Mr. Elliot, a reſpectable farmer, of that pariſh.

9. At Aberdeen, Lieut. James Forbes, of the 72d foot. He was interred with military honours, Major-general the Marquis of Huntly and ſuite, and all the officers in garriſon, attending in the proceſſion.

Drowned on the coaſt of Jamaica, Henry Baker, eſq. commander of his Majeſty's brig the Pelican, of 18 guns, and ſecond ſurviving ſon of William Baker, eſq. of Bayfordbury, in Hertfordſhire, member in the laſt and preceding Parliaments for that county. This young officer, whoſe merit had raiſed him at an early age to the rank he bore in the royal navy, fell a victim to that benevolence of heart and contempt of danger which ſo ſtrongly characteriſe the Britiſh ſailor. The particulars of this diſaſtrous event are detailed in Lieutenant Foley's letter to Admiral Duckworth; ſuffice it here to ſay, that Captain B. his firſt lieutenant Mr. Davis, and four ſeamen, were unhappily loſt by their generous and ſucceſsful, though to themſelves fatal, exertions to ſave from deſtruction the crew of a foundering Spaniſh ſchooner. Captain B's elder brother Edward, then a midſhipman on board the Leviathan, died at Jamaica of the yellow fever in April 1796. (See vol. LXVI. p. 614.) Theſe two young men, in the opinion of their ſuperior officers, promiſed to become diſtinguiſhed in their profeſſion; to their family their loſs is irreparable; for never did two ſons merit or enjoy a greater ſhare of parental affection and ſolicitude.

10. At Wootton under-Edge, Glouceſterſhire, a woman of the name of Lane, who had been in the habit, for years paſt, of inſtructing poor children who attended the Sunday-ſchool at the Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel. She particularly wiſhed that, when it ſhould pleaſe God to take her, ſhe might die in ſome part of the premiſes belonging to that clergyman. She attended the chapel as uſual in good health on Sunday morning, and appeared perfectly well, till Mr. Hill had concluded his ſermon; when ſhe was diſcovered by ſome of the congregation to change colour, and before they had time to take her from the place ſhe expired without a groan.

13. At Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Middleſex, Charles Talbot, eſq.

At Edinburgh, aged 27, the wife of Wm. Greaves, eſq. daughter of Robert-Charles Greaves, eſq. of Ingleby, co. Derby. (See our Poetical Department, p. 666.)

14. At her father's houſe near Dundalk, in Scotland, Miſs Gataker, only daughter of Thomas G. eſq.; a young lady whoſe purity of mind and manners juſtly endeared her to her parents and friends.

16. At Kidderminſter, in his 79th year, Mr. John Watſon, formerly a conſiderable ſilk and ſtuff manufacturer.

Suddenly, at Market Deeping, aged 76, the relict of the Rev. Mr. Digby, late rector of Tinwell, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Brompton, Henry Dyett, eſq.

At Kingſton, in her 83d year, the relict of the late Rev. J. C. Knowles, rector of Fetcham, and vicar of Effingham, Surrey.

17. In his 100th year, which he had attained without experiencing a day's illneſs, Mr. Benjamin Overton, weaver, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Modbury, Devon, in her 85th year, Anne, relict of Gregory Bridgman, clerk.

At Elie, in Fifeſhire, North Britain, Mr. John Aitken, ſurgeon.

Mr. Bate, of Parliament-ſtreet, Dublin. With about 20 others he had ſailed the preceding evening on a fiſhing excurſion, and was unfortunately drowned near the Kiſh-bank, on the coaſt of Wicklow. In conſequence of the wind ſhifting, the mainſail was ſuddenly driven from the larboard to the ſtarboard ſide of the wherry, by which he received a blow from the boom that precipitated him into the water, from which he never roſe.

At Prague, the Ducheſs-dowager of Parma, daughter of the celebrated Queen of Hungary, Maria-Thereſa; born Feb. 26, 1746; and married to the late Duke of Parma July 19, 1769.

18 At Gainſborough, aged 35, Mr. Thomas Barker, mercer and draper.

At Exeter, Mr. Charles Clapp, ironmonger, one of the people called Quakers.

At Dr. Watts's, at Cranbrook, the wife of Mr. Robert Cox, of Cheltenham, Glouc.

At Fluſhing, near Falmouth, Lieut. Geo. Watſon, of the Royal Navy, ſecond ſon of the late Charles W. eſq of Saughton.

As Mr. Bedford, butler to Sir George Armytage, and his wife, who was far advanced in a ſtate of pregnancy, were returning from Buxton in a gig, the horſe ſet off in a gallop in the lane between Lofs hill-hall and Kirkheaton, near Leeds; when the reins broke, and the carriage was overturned. Mrs. B. was killed on the ſpot, her brains and teeth being daſhed out; Mr. B. had both his arms and one of his thighs broken, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed. Their child, and a boy (ſervant to Sir G. Armitage), were ſeverely injured, but are likely to recover. The misfortune appears

appears to have been occaſioned by the harneſs having no breeching, and, it is hoped, will operate as a caution to thoſe who uſe ſuch carriages, not to travel too quickly down ſteep hills.

19. Mr. Rawes, of the Whitechapel Volunteers. After the review on the preceding day, in Hyde-park, riding a reſtive horſe on the way to Ilford, an old man croſſed the road almoſt under the noſe of the horſe, when Mr. R. checked the animal as much as he could, and the man paſſed unhurt, but Mr. R. fell a ſacrifice to his humanity, for, the horſe rearing up, he was thrown, and received a kick on the head, which fractured his ſkull. He was taken to the Coach and Horſes on the Ilford road, and every poſſible aſſiſtance given him, but he died the next morning. On the 24th his remains were interred in Whitechapel burial-ground, attended by the whole military corps, conſiſting of 500 men, who manifeſted much ſorrow on the premature death of ſo valuable a young man.

20. At Waterford, Mrs. Buſton, wife of Strange B. eſq. only ſon of the Rev. Chriſtopher B. dean of Waterford.

After a painful illneſs, much lamented by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance, Miſs Mary Trundle, ſiſter of Thomas T. eſq. of Croſby-ſquare.

21. Aged 30, the Rev. Robert Stretton, of Derby.

Joſeph Thackeray, eſq. many years belonging to the Receiver-general's office at the Cuſtom-houſe.

22. At Bourne-houſe, co. Cambridge, where he had arrived only a few days, with an intention of reſiding there, Geo. Webb, ſen. eſq. late an opulent merchant of the iſland of Nevis, in the Weſt Indies.

Aged 47, Mr. John Peake, of Scraptoft, near Leiceſter, leaving a wife and 8 childr.

Mr. James Young, writer, in Edinburgh.

23. At Lorden-hall, Thomas More, eſq.

At Enfield, aged 64, Mr. Char. Prickett.

Mr. Robſon, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln, many years clerk to the late Mr. Bankes, attorney there.

At Louth, aged 22, Mr. William Raw, a member of the Louth Volunteer Corps, who buried him with military honours.

At Knighton, aged 32, after an illneſs of three days, Mr. W. Style, an eminent farmer, and ſerjeant in the firſt troop of Dorſet Yeomanry. His liberality to his labourers and the poor in general, and his generoſity and friendſhip to all around him, will cauſe his death to be long regretted. He was attended to the grave by the Hon. Col. Damer, Capt. Brown, the officers and the whole troop, and a numerous concourſe of people from the neighbouring towns and villages.

24. Mr. George Cawthorne, of the Britiſh Library, in the Strand.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Hall, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, relict of Richard H. eſq. many years a director of the Eaſt India Company.

At Hampton Court, Alexander Riddell, eſq. of Glen-Riddell.

Suddenly, at Crawford, near Wiveliſcombe, Richard Croſs, eſq. formerly of Duryard-lodge, near Exeter. He was, till its reduction, a captain in the Somerſetſhire Proviſional Cavalry, and at his death a lieutenant in the Wiveliſcombe Loyal Volunteer Corps.

25. At Newton-Boſhel, aged 68, John Burton, eſq. of Jacobſtowe, Devon.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, Major James Ackerman, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Loughborough, aged 21, Mr. W. S. Burrs, eldeſt ſon of Mr. B. draper; an excellent young man, of great promiſe.

Mr. Thomas Miller, of Bungay, Suffolk. He was born Auguſt 14, 1731; and, at the uſual period, apprenticed to a reſpectable grocer in the city of Norwich; but a great fondneſs for reading, diſplayed very early in life, induced him, on commencing buſineſs for himſelf, in the year 1755, to unite *bookſelling* with his other trade; and, for the laſt 30 years, he confined himſelf almoſt entirely to his favourite line. Unfortunately, he ſettled in the ſmall retired town of Bungay, where the demand for books was by no means adequate to the great number of rare and valuable articles which Mr. Miller, for near 50 years, was, by his natural propenſity, led to keep. He had alſo an extenſive collection of expenſive portraits, and nearly a complete ſeries of Roman and Engliſh ſilver and braſs coins. In 1795, when the faſhion was very general for tradeſmen to circulate provincial half-pennies, he had a die caſt; but an accident happening to one of the blocks when only 23 pieces were ſtruck off, he, like a true Antiquary, declined having a freſh one made; this coin (which is very finely engraved, and bears a ſtrong profile likeneſs of himſelf) is known to collectors by the name of "The Miller Halfpenny."—He was extremely careful into whoſe hands the impreſſions went; and they are now become ſo rare as to produce at ſales from three to five guineas. Had Mr. Miller, when a young man, ſettled in the metropolis, there is no doubt but his extenſive knowledge in books, and natural, unwearied induſtry, would have led to greater pecuniary advantages. He poſſeſſed a ſtrong mind, with a good memory; but his cultivated abilities were buried in the confined circle in which he lived; or, more properly ſpeaking, theſe qualities operated to his diſadvantage; for his independent ſpirit could not always ſubmit to the Ariſtocracy which more or leſs governs every country-town. Hence aroſe occaſional temporary diſſentions, by which his intereſt as a tradeſman

tradeſman ſuffered; but his integrity, and the firmneſs of his principles, were never doubted; and of late years, when he became blind, all animoſity and irritability of temper ceaſed, and, to the honour of the inhabitants of Bungay (many of whom could appretiate his worth), every kind attention was ſhewn him; and he departed this life in the full uſe of his ſenſes to the laſt moment of it; perfectly calm, reſigned; and the writer of this paragraph hopes, without an enemy in the world.

At Cauſeway-ſide, Edinburgh, aged 95, Margaret Lourie. She was carried to her grave, at Liberton kirk, by her ſon and 11 grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

26. At Baldock, in her 95th year, Mrs. Wells, the oldeſt perſon in the town.

In Glouceſter-place, New road, Mary-la-Bonne, Gen. Edmeſton, colonel of the 1ſt Royal Garriſon Battalion.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, almoſt ſuddenly, Mrs. Lings, many years an actreſs in the Portſmouth company of comedians. The preceding evening ſhe performed in both play and entertainment, and appeared to be in perfect good health.

At her houſe in Bath, of the gout in her ſtomach, Mrs. Catharine Fraine, relict of Joſeph Fraine, eſq. a captain in the Royal Navy; a venerable lady, of extenſive benevolence. She was the laſt ſurviving daughter of William Wrighte, eſq. many years recorder of Leiceſter; and grand-daughter to Sir Nathan Wrighte, lord keeper of the great ſeal 1700—1705.

At Scarborough, aged 71, Wm. Herbert, eſq. common council man of that place.

Aged 75, Mr. Edward Spencer, of Fonthill, formerly an eminent ſurgeon.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Fotheringham Ogilvy, relict of Thomas F. O. eſq. of Powrie.

27. At Twickenham, aged 74, Mrs. Charlotte Soame, of Thurlow, Suffolk.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Bull, late proprietor of the public library on the Walks at Bath.

In Falmouth, John Tipper, a ſeaman, who had been married but ſixteen days. His name is honourably recorded in Capt. Fellowes's narrative of the ſhipwreck of the Lady Hobart packet.

28. In Bedford-row, in the 37th year of her age, the lady of George Nathaniel Beſt, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter at law. She was the ſecond daughter of John Wood, eſq. who died in India a colonel in the Honourable Company's ſervice.

At Enfield, Middleſex, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Squire, late a cutler in Cheapſide.

Aged 67, Mr. John Cryer, of Wakefield, well known to all the frequenters of the neighbouring markets as a travelling bookſeller and auctioneer.

At Caſtle-Donington, co. Leiceſter, aged 29, the wife of Mr. Thomas Richardſon, merchant, of Hull, and daughter of Mr. Joſeph Sowter, of the former place.

At Brighthelmſtone, Mrs. Stackpole, wife of Capt. S. of the Enniſkillent.

29. At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Miſs Keal, daughter of Mr. Thomas K.

Mr. Torkington, attorney, of Stamford; whoſe private and profeſſional character, during a practice of 38 years, will long be remembered with reſpect.

At Diſs, Norfolk, univerſally eſteemed, aged 90, Robert Layman, eſq. many years an eminent ſurgeon there.

The Rev. Thomas Collins, B. D. late ſecond maſter of Wincheſter college; rector of Graffham and Coombe; a name for ever dear to his contemporary Wickhamiſts; well known for his literary attainments, and not leſs loved and reſpected for his generoſity and noble diſintereſted ſpirit, than admired for his fortitude and Chriſtian reſignation under the ſevereſt trials. Within the ſhort ſpace of about twelve months, the venerable old man had loſt no leſs than three of his deſcendants; his daughter, Charlotte viſcounteſs Bolingbroke, and two of her children, the Hon. George and Mary St. John. He had fixed his reſidence in Bath ſince the death of his daughter.

At South Lambeth, in his 77th year, Mr. R. Farran.

30. In his 75th year, Mr. Taylor, of Burton farm, Berks.

July ... At Parkgate, Mrs. Mainwaring, of the Welſh Row, Nantwich, mother of Sir Henry Mainwaring Mainwaring, bart. of Peover, in Cheſhire.

At Cranbrook, Kent, in his 49th year, the Rev. Evan Davies, late miniſter of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Aſhford, in that county.

At Offchurch, co. Warwick, aged 73, ſincerely lamented by his friends and the poor, the Rev. Gilbert Knightley, rector of Charwelton, co. Northampton, and vicar of Exhall, near Coventry.

July 1. At the reſidence of Lady Webſter, in Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, aged 47, Thomas Chaplin, eſq. of Riſeholme, near Lincoln, eldeſt ſon of the late Charles C. eſq. of Tathwell, near Louth.

At Ancaſter, aged 63, Mrs. Mutton, upwards of 30 years keeper of a boarding-ſchool in that village.

At Briſtol Hot wells, of a decline, aged 22, Miſs Lavinia Oake, of Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire.

At Putney, Surrey, Major Alex. Thompſon, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

2. Aged 67, Rev. Edward Aſhburner, for many years paſtor of the independent congregation of Diſſenters at Poole. He publiſhed a Sermon on 2 Theſſal. iii. 1, preached at Poole 1777, at the ordination of Sir Harry Trelawny among the Diſſenters.

In his 28th year, much lamented by all who

who knew him, Samuel Mencelin, eſq. one of the moneyers of his M jeſty's Mint.

After a ſhort illneſs, the wife of Mr. Francis Roper, of the Borough.

At Edinburgh, Charles Lockhart, eſq. of New-hall.

3. On Hackney terrace, aged 76, Alexander Courts, eſq. formerly a merchant.

At Salt-hill, on her way to Briſtol, for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Woodcock, wife of John W. eſq. of Bloomſbury-place, and ſecond daughter of Sir Beaumont Hotham, knt. and baron of the Exchequer.

In Queen-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Miſs Elizabeth Williamſon, daughter of the late Capt. James W. in the India Company's ſervice.

4. At Shinehampton, greatly lamented, William Williams Hewett, eſq. late of Trinity college, Cambridge, ſon of the Hon. William Williams H. eſq. late of Stratford-upon-Avon, and nephew to the preſent Lord Lifford.

Killed, in conſequence of the horſes taking fright in his team, whereby he was thrown under the wheels, Mr. Youll, a reſpectable farmer, of Haywood, co. York.

A ſon of Mr. Simpſon, of Witlesham, in Suffolk. Having fallen from a horſe, and his foot hanging in the ſtirrup, he was daſhed againſt a gate-poſt leading into a farm-yard, and ſo dreadfully bruiſed as to expire in the ſight of his parents, who had witneſſed the accident.

Aged 33, the wife of Mr. Wm. Ward, draper, of Falkingham, co. Lincoln.

In Gower-ſtreet, Mrs. Kettle, widow of the late Godfrey K. eſq.

5. At his houſe in St. Martin's Hill, near the city of Canterbury, Robert Thomas Pyot, eſq. univerſally eſteemed for his benevolence to his neighbours, zeal for his friends, and integrity to the world.

Mrs. Stroud, relict of Thomas S. eſq. late of the iſland of St. Helena.

At Berwick, aged 75, Mrs. Margaret Purves, daughter of the late Sir William P. bart. of Purves-hall.

At Lochbuy, Murdoch M'Laine, eſq. of Lochbuy, late lieutenant-colonel of the Dumbartonſhire Fencibles.

6. At Daws-hall, co. Eſſex, Lockwood Percival, eſq.

In Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, in his 80th year, John Mooſham, eſq.

Anthony Kynnerſley, eſq. of Shrewſbury.

At Bognor rocks, co. Suſſex, the infant daughter of Capt. Sober.

At Cheltenham, of a decline, Mrs. Richer, wife of Mr. R. the celebrated rope-dancer. She was the only daughter of Mr. Watſon, manager of the theatre there; and had ſcarcely attained her 24th year.

At Little Steeping, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, Mrs. E. Pell.

At Woolhope, co. Hereford, Mrs. Mathews, as ſhe was leading down a dance at a private ball at her own houſe.

7. After a long illneſs, Gen. Ainſlie, colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of the Scilly iſlands.

Aged 67, Mrs. Ropſon, of Edmondthorpe, co. Leiceſter, ſiſter of the late Mr. Cummins, of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron.

Of a decline, Mrs. Mills, of Covent-garden theatre. She poſſeſſed a great ſhare of that comic vivacity and ſpirit which never failed to enliven and pleaſe her audiences.

8. At his houſe in Hatton-ſtreet, aged 74, the Rev. James Davies, perpetual curate of Clerkenwell, and lecturer in St. Lawrence Jewry, and St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet. The painful illneſs which preceded his diſſolution he endured for twelve months with the moſt impreſſive fortitude and reſignation. One part of his life was devoted to the education of youth, and in this capacity he will be long remembered with affection and gratitude by thoſe who were benefited by his inſtruction. His domeſtic virtues were exemplary. His ſocial qualities, his integrity, and his benevolence, ſecured the attachment of all who knew him. As a clergyman, with the cure of an extenſive pariſh, his punctilious diſcharge of the duties of his profeſſion was ſo great, that, till his laſt illneſs diſabled him, none of his curates were more laborious and attentive than himſelf. He poſſeſſed great variety and correctneſs of knowledge. He wrote an account of the tranſit of Venus, to which the name of a noble Lord was ſubjoined; and ſome letters in the Life of Henderſon. He was fond of innocent hilarity; and ſociety always took a cheerful tone from his preſence. His morals were regular, his religion liberal, and his manners were diſtinguiſhed by an urbanity, kindneſs, and a deſire to pleaſe, which his friends cannot eaſily forget.

The infant daughter of Jn. Fonblanque, eſq. M. P. for Camelford.

In New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, the ſecond ſon and youngeſt child of Reginald Pole Carew, eſq. M. P. for Fowey.

In St. James's market, aged 100, Mr. Smith, butcher.

In his 82d year, at his houſe at South Mimms, Middleſex, Mr. Beckett.

Very ſuddenly, at Swinethead, aged 23, Mr. Richard Eaton, millwright, ſon of Mr. Richard E. farmer there; a young man deſervedly reſpected by his neighbours.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 33, the wife of Mr. Fran. Walker, of Cheſterfield.

At Preſcot, Thomas Baldwin, eſq. late of Houle-hall, near Cheſter.

At Bingham, near Leeds, in her 76th year, Mrs. Walter, wife of the Rev. John W. rector of that place, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Nottingham. She was only ſiſter to the late Thomas Beaumont, eſq. of Darton, near Barnſley, co. York.

At Greenock, aged 37, Mrs. Elizabeth Conyers,

Conyers, wife of Sir Archibald Campbell, and dau. of the late Sir Nich. Conyers, bart.

Drowned, about 7 o'clock this morning, in the Grand Canal, near his own houſe, where he went to bathe, as uſual, Richard Smith, eſq. of Proſpect, co. Kildare, in Ireland. He was the ſon of a very reſpectable farmer in Leiceſterſhire; and, a few years ago, took the tract of land and concern of Proſpect, beforementioned, and others, upon which he purſued the buſineſs of farming in a moſt judicious manner, and was a member of the Farming Society.

9. In his 56th year, the Rev. John Towers, 34 years paſtor of the Independent Meeting in Barbican. He was, in the early part of his life, in the ſea-ſervice; but, at the ſolicitation of his parents, he left it, after making two or three voyages, one to Greenland, the others to the Weſt Indies; and was apprenticed to a packer in Turnwheel-lane, Cannon-ſtreet. Here it was that his extraordinary abilities began to ſhew themſelves; for, long before the expiration of this indenture, he diſcovered a ſerious regard for religion; and, at his vacant hours, employed himſelf moſt indefatigably in the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures, both in the original and vulgar tongues; and, in a ſhort time, became acquainted with the various readings, both Jewiſh and Chriſtian, and was eſteemed a judicious critick of the Hebrew Bible. His piety, zeal, and acquirement, called the attention of certain perſons who were deprived of a miniſter by the ſucceſſion of a worthy Baptiſt to the paſtorſhip of their congregation, which before adhered to the practice of Infant Baptiſm. They requeſted their young friend to preach to them for a few Sundays; and, after due conſideration, ſolicited him to accept the office of paſtor, for which he was ordained at the meeting in Bartholomew Cloſe. His youth, eloquence, criticiſm, added to the ſolemnity of his addreſſes, drew vaſt numbers to his diſcourſes. Soon after he married his firſt wife (a worthy and amiable woman), that he might not be burtheſome to his friends, he opened a day-ſchool in the veſtry-room of his meeting. Here, likewiſe, his diligence and attention to his duty were highly honourable to him; many of his pupils, now reſpectable tradeſmen, are living, to bear teſtimony of his regard to their religion and morals, as well as to fit them for the middle claſs of ſociety. This noble employ of a Chriſtian ſchoolmaſter ſoon after his ſecond marriage, his health preventing him from attending to it as he could have wiſhed, upon medical advice he gave up. Truly devoted to the ſacred function of a Miniſter of the Goſpel, he muſt be ranked with Calviniſts; but he was no ſcholar to Calvin, nor any other maſter in Iſrael; the Scriptures only, as contained in the Old and New Teſtament, were his ſtandard; all his doctrines, all his exhortations to a holy life, were drawn from thence. Hence his judicious reaſonings in caſuiſtical divinity. There was no act of kindneſs which this worthy man did not embrace, by his attention to the diſtreſſed and poor, for miles in and round this metropolis; to ſeveral hoſpitals, priſons, work-houſes, &c. in which he admoniſhed, comforted, and inſtructed in the great truths of the Scriptures; and to the poor children who attended his catechizing. He was a ſteady advocate for our civil and religious liberties, as ſettled at the glorious Revolution. The prerogative of the Crown, and the liberty of the People, were always connected; his love for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick, and as centering in our beloved Monarch, was manifeſted upon all occaſions. He was of great ſervice to the Government when the wild, confuſed publications of Paine were diſtributed, in ſmall tracts, among the lower claſſes. He attacked them with great ſucceſs; and was the happy inſtrument of convincing many of the ſcepticiſm of thoſe ſchemes, both as they related to the Chriſtian Church and the Britiſh Government. His corpſe was conveyed from his meeting-houſe in Barbican, attended by a long train of friends, and the carriage of Sir William Staines, late Lord Mayor of London, and decently interred, on the 7th, in Bunhill-fields burial-ground. The Rev. Mr. Waugh ſpoke an elegant and ſolemn oration at the grave to an innumerable concourſe of perſons that attended.

Mrs. Steevens, relict of Mr. Charles S. of Nottingham.

Aged 25, Miſs Maria Brown, of St. Stephen's, Norwich.

At his lodgings on the North Parade, Bath, where he had arrived but a few hours before, Clement Boehm, eſq. He had occaſionally viſited that city, and lodged in the ſame houſe, for upwards of 30 years, ſtaying each time about a week or 10 days. He paſſed his life in a continued round of traveling, generally on foot, and always unattended, through a variety of countries. The late Philip Thicknelſe, eſq. had met Mr. Boehm in moſt parts of Europe, and once in America. He reſpected him as an intelligent and inoffenſive character, but (like himſelf) very excentric, and always wandering. He was remarkable for making his payments in guineas that appeared new, or well-hoarded, upwards of 200 of which were in his poſſeſſion when he died.

10. Aged 74, Benjamin Bunn, eſq. Deputy of the Ward of Portſoken, who for the laſt 24 years was a very intelligent and active member of the Corporation of London; not leſs remarkable for plain manly ſenſe, than for ſtrict integrity of conduct. He had, however, a ſpice of the *bon vivant*; and

and was exceſſively fond of a game at whiſt. Yet ſuch was the unaffected and unoffending pleaſantry of his colloquial talents, that he was at all times a deſireable companion to every ſocial party.

At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, after an illneſs of ſeven months, and in his 73d year, James Williams, eſq.

At his chambers in Lincoln's Inn New ſquare, aged 56, James Wm. Belchier, eſq.

On Ham common, co. Middleſex, Henry-Theophilus Metcalfe, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir Thomas-Theophilus M. bart.

At Hurſtperpoint, the Rev. Thomas Marchant, rector of Patcham, Suſſex.

At Auchinlee, Mr. James Cleland, only ſon of Dr. William C. phyſician at Paiſley, in Scotland.

11. At Liverpool, aged 23, George Dunbar, eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir George D. bart. of Mockrum, in North Britain.

At Plymouth, aged 80, George Drake, eſq. of Ippleden, near Totnes, Devon.

Suddenly, whilſt in apparent health, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Miſs Winter, one of the governeſſes of the young ladies' ſeminary at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Collingham, Notts, Mr. John Wright, farmer and grazier.

In Richmond-place, Beacon-hill, near Bath, Benjamin Bucknall, eſq.

In his 73d year, William Whitmore, eſq. of College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

12. At a very advanced age, Mr. John Garth, many years clerk of the pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell, father of the Society of Pariſh Clerks, and, except one, the oldeſt inhabitant of the pariſh. Thoſe who have been in the habit of attending the duties of the ſabbath will long remember him to have been remarkable for a ſtrong and mellow voice. The failure of his ſight had prevented his regularly attending his ſituation during the laſt two years.

At Gainſborough, aged 45, the Rev. Daniel Rowland, ſeveral years miniſter of the late Counteſs of Huntingdon's chapel there.

At Clifton, Sir Edward Williams, bart. of Llangoed, co. Brecon.

Mrs. Parſons, of Northrepp's hall, Norfolk, relict of Ed. P. eſq. of Parndon, Eſſex.

Suddenly, while preparing to retire to reſt, ſeemingly in perfect health, the wife of Tho. Jones, eſq. of Uſk, co. Monmouth.

Mr. William Franklin, ſon of Mrs. F. at the White Hart inn at Whitchurch. While emptying ſome malt into a maſh-tub, his foot ſlipped, and he fell into it, whereby he was ſo dreadfully ſcalded as to occaſion his death in a few hours.

At the Wall Knolls, aged 89, Mr. Gilbert Webſter, one of the oldeſt ſeamen in the port of Newcaſtle. He ſerved as midſhipman on-board the Grenada, at the taking of the Havannah, Aug. 12, 1762. He retained his faculties to the laſt; and was followed to the grave by great-grandchildren.

13. At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, in the prime of life, poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, and with every proſpect of conſiderably enlarging it, John March, eſq. of Clapham and of Tower-hill, printer to the Bank of England. He loſt a charming wife about two years ago, by whom he had two daughters, now left quite infants, to deplore the want of both their parents.

In the Circus, Bath, after a few days illneſs, aged 97, William Colborne, eſq.

Aged 45, Mr. Ralph Shorrock, of the Red Lion public-houſe at Over-Darwen, near Blackburn. In the morning, not being able to obtain a ſufficient number of mowers, as he thought, he took a ſcythe, and having wrought himſelf into an exceſſive heat, incautiouſly drank ſome ſmall-beer, and, with more imprudence, afterwards laid down on the ground; in a little time Mrs. S. went to cover his face with a handkerchief, to ſhade it from the violent heat of the ſun, when ſhe found him dead.

At Blackheath, Kent, Mrs. Hunt, relict of Edward H. eſq. ſurveyor and commiſſioner of the Royal Navy.

In Little Argyle-ſtreet, Mrs. Howells, widow of John H. eſq. of Prinknaſh park, co. Glouceſter.

14. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, John Spranger, eſq. one of the maſters in Chancery.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Peter Holford, eſq. ſenior maſter in Chancery, and lately governor of the New River Company. He had been nearly blind for ſome years; and has died immenſely rich.

At his houſe in Little Cheiſea, aged 70, John Jacob, eſq.

Aaron Tozer, eſq. of Ipſwich.

In his 84th year, Mr. Noble, merchant, of Taunton, Somerſet.

In his 30th year, Richard Howard, eſq. merchant, of Hull.

Suddenly, leaving a wife and nine children, Mr. Gray, farmer and publican, at Fotheringhay, co. Lincoln.

At Booth ferry, co. York, in her way to the Lakes, for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Parry, wife of Edward P. eſq. lately one of the directors of the E. India Comp.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Hall, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir James H. of Dunglaſs.

15. At Parnham-houſe, Dover, in an advanced age, the lady of Sir Wm. Oglander.

Aged 102, Mrs. Mary Biſhop, of Newport-ſtreet, Worceſter.

16. In New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Jemima, wife of Reginald Pole Carew, eſq. M. P.

At Irvine, in Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Jas. Richmond, miniſter of that place.

17. At South Port, near the mouth of the river Ribble, Lancaſhire, aged 28, Thomas Scott eſq. a captain in that well-diſciplined regiment of infantry, the Wigan Volunteers, of which General Earl Balcarras is colonel. It is ſuppoſed the cramp ſeized him while bathing, as he was a moſt

excellent

excellent swimmer. His body was soon found, and got out of the water; but every method used to restore him to life proved ineffectual.

Of excessive grief for the loss of his eldest daughter, who acted as his clerk, and kept his books, Mr. Wooley, an eminent hardwareman, in Piccadilly, leaving a widow and seven children.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of John Clements, esq.

At her sister's, Mrs. Lane, in Duke-str. Portland-place, Mrs. Mary Birch, daughter of Sir Thomas B. knt. formerly one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

18. At Kelso, aged 28, Lieut. George Bruce. He succeeded his father in an extensive brewery, and as tacksman of the Duke of Roxburgh's mills, about two years ago. In 1794 he served as an army surgeon on the Continent; and afterwards as lieutenant and surgeon in the Berwickshire Fencible Cavalry during their stay in Ireland in the last rebellion. At the time of his death he was lieutenant of the Roxburghshire Volunteers.

In Brown-street, Salisbury, James Rothwell, esq alderman of that city.

At Northallerton, the wife of Mr. Richard Dighton, surgeon there.

At Ross, after a long illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and resignation, John Rickards, esq. of Llansanfread Court, co. Monmouth, the thirteenth (in lineal descent) proprietor of that mansion and demesne. His ancestor, Thomas Gwillim Jenkin, esq. from whom the Herbert families are descended, lived there in the reign of Richard II. and was interred at Llansanfread church July 8, 1498. Mr. R. a few days before his death, was so resigned and collected that he set down in writing many things to be observed concerning his interment; and his body was deposited in a vault under the altar of that church, which has been in the gift of his family 355 years.

At his house on Enfield chace, after an hour's illness, Henry Porrier, esq.

19. At South-End, Essex, Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Clayton, of Highbury-place, Islington.

20. At Stony Royd, near Halifax, the seat of John Rawson, esq. Thomas Pawditch, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

21. At Margate, of a scarlet fever, after three days illness, Charlotte, youngest dau. of Robert Cawne, esq. of Mercers hall.

22. After a short illness, Mr. William Collyns, surgeon, of Kenton, Devon.

The infant son of Henry Browne, esq of Portland place.

24. At Botleys, Surrey, Thomas Henchman, esq. of New Burlington-street.

25. At his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Col. David Woodburne, of the Bengal Artillery.

26. At her house in Queen Anne-street East, aged 80, Mrs. Elliot.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 26, to July 24, 1804.

Christened.			Buried.			Between			50 and 60	102
Males	925	1727	Males	581	1152		2 and 5	124	60 and 70	72
Females	802		Females	571			5 and 10	43	70 and 80	61
							10 and 20	37	80 and 90	27
							20 and 30	91	90 and 100	4
							30 and 40	127	100	0
							40 and 50	131		

Whereof have died under two years old 342

Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.; 2s. 11d.; 3s. 1d.; 3s. 1d.; 3s. 1d.

Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per pound.

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 23:

Fine 48s. to 52s.—Second 44s. to 48s.—Fine Pollard 25s. to 27s.—Bran 9s. to 10s.

Return of Flour, July 7 to July 13, from the Cocket Office:

Total 22,743 Sacks. Average 49s. 3d. ½ 2s. 7d. ½ higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 21, Average 39s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending July 25, 1804, is 58s. 7d. ½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	3l. 14s.	to 4l. 8s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 0s.	to 5l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 14s.	to 4l. 2s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 16s.	to 4l.	12s.
Essex Ditto	3l. 16s.	to 4l. 8s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s.	to 7l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 21:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s.	od. to 5l. 5s.	od.	Average	4l. 12s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 10s.	od. to 2l. 0s.	6d.	Average	1l. 15s. 3d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 4s.	od. to 5l. 10s.	od.	Average	4l. 17s. od.
Clover	5l. 5s.	od. to 6l. 6s.	od.	Average	5l. 15s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 12s.	od. to 1l. 18s.	od.	Average	1l. 15s. od.

SMITHFIELD, July 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d.	to 5s. 8d.	Pork	4s. od.	to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 8d.	to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. od.	to 6s. od.
Veal	4s. 8d.	to 6s. 4d.	Beasts 1800. Sheep and Lambs 28,000.		

COALS, Newcastle 51s. 6d. Delivered 63s. 6d.—Sunderland 43s. od Delivered 55s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 80s. Mottled, 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES, 11s. od. Moulds 12s od.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare Market 4s. 3d. Whitechapel 4s. 2d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1804.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	154½	56	57⅛	72¾	shut	96⅛	16¼	3⅛	shut	2d	1 a 2d	shut	55⅛	shut	4¼ a ⅜p	85			99
29	holiday																		
30	155	55⅞	57⅛	73	shut	96⅛	16⅛	3⅛	shut	2 a 3d	1 a 2d	shut		shut	4½ a ⅜p		54¾		99
31	Sunday																		
1		56⅞	57⅛		shut	98¾	16⅛	3⅛	shut	1 a 3d	1 a 2d	shut		shut	4¼ a ⅜p		54⅞		99
3	155	56⅞	57⅛	74¼	shut	97⅛	16⅛		shut	2 a 3d	1 a 2d	shut		shut	4¼ p				99½
4		56⅛	57⅛	73⅞	shut	97⅛	16⅛		shut	2 a 3d	1 a 2d	shut		shut	4¼ p		84⅞ 54¾		99½
5	155	56	57⅛	73⅞	shut	97⅛	16⅛		shut	2 a 3d	1 a 2d	shut		shut	4¼ p				99½
6	155⅛	56⅛	57⅛	73⅞	shut	97⅛	16⅛		shut	2 a 3d	1 a 2d	shut	55⅞	shut	4¼ a 5p	85			99½
7	155⅛	56⅛	57⅛	73⅞	shut	97⅛	16⅛	3⅛	shut	2d	1d	shut		shut	5⅛ a 5p				99½
8	Sunda																		
9	155⅛	56⅛	57⅛	73⅞	shut	99½	16⅛		shut	1 a 2d	1p	shut		shut	5 a 4½		54⅞		99⅛
10	156	56⅛	57⅛	73⅞	shut	99	16⅛		shut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut		shut	5⅛ p		55		99½
11	155⅛	56⅛	57⅛	73⅞	shut	98⅛	16⅛		shut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut		shut	5⅛ p		55⅛		99½
12		56⅛	57⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	16⅛		shut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut		shut	5⅛ a ⅛p				99⅛
13	156⅛	56⅛	57⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	16⅛		shut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut		shut	5⅛ a ⅛p	85⅛	55⅞		99⅛
14	155⅛	56⅛	56⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	16⅛		shut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut		shut	5⅛ a ⅛p		55⅛		99⅛
15	Sunday																		
16		56⅛	57⅛	74⅛	shut	98¾	16⅞		shut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut		shut	5⅜ a 5p		55⅛		full mo.
17	156	56⅛	57⅛	74⅛	shut	97⅞	16⅛		shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d			shut	5⅛ p		55⅛		
18		56⅛	57⅛	74⅛	shut	97⅛	17	3⅛	176½		1d				5⅛ p		55⅛		
19	156⅛	56⅛	57⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	16⅞	3⅛	177	1 a 2d	Par 1d				5⅛ a ⅛p	85⅛			
20	157	56⅛	57⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	17		172	Par 2d	Par 1d		56½		5⅛ p		55⅛		
21	15 ⅛	56⅛	57⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	17	3⅛	174	1 a 2d	Par 1d				5⅛ ⅛p	86		17 17 0	
22	Sunda																		
23		56⅛	58⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	17⅛	3⅛		1 a 2d	Par 1d				5⅛ a 6⅛		55⅛	17 17 0	
24		57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	17⅛		173½	1 a 2d	Par 1d				6 a 7⅛		56⅛	17 17 0	
25	holida																		
26		57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	17⅛	3⅛	175½	1 a 2d	Par 1d	6 ;			7⅛ a 7⅛			17 17 0	
27		57⅛	58⅛	75⅛	shut	97⅛	17⅛	3⅛	177	1 a 2d	Par 1d				7 a 8⅛			17 17 0	

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